

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

FINAL EDITION

VOLUME LXXVIII—NO. 73. C.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1919—30 PAGES.

THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE.

PRICE TWO CENTS IN CHICAGO AND SUBURBS. ELSEWHERE, THREE CENTS.

ALL EGYPT AFLAME; BRITAIN CALLS BACK TROOPS

Penetrates Lair of Russian Bolsheviki

'TRIBUNE' MAN IN PETROGRAD TELLS OF REGIME OF THE REDS

Finds Food and Fuel Is Urgent Cry of Great City Swept Into Chaos by Hunger and Disease.

PARIS, March 25.—Frazier Hunt has reached Petrograd. He is the first correspondent to enter that city in the last six months. Last eye witness accounts from Petrograd were brought out by refugee Europeans, who reported that the life of any non-Russian traveler was not worth a kopek within the borders of "unholy Russia."

The American army on the Archaengal front is engaged in fighting the bolshevik army. Frazier Hunt is an American. Being such, his daring presence in Russia is that of an enemy within the lines. For moral and physical courage in risking his life to present news to the world this latest achievement of Frazier Hunt is unsurpassed in the journalism of the war.

In the midst of the chaos of murder, anarchy, and riot, Frazier Hunt is reporting the spread of the Red terror from the very heart of bolshevism. This story and the series that follows has been conveyed from Russia by couriers that have successfully crossed the blazing fronts with which Russia has surrounded herself.

FLOYD P. GIBBONS, Director "Tribune Foreign News Service."

BY FRAZIER HUNT.

(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.)

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PETROGRAD, March 23, via Paris, March 25.—Bread and fuel—these are today the title slogans in the present phase of the Russian revolution. Before, peace and land; at this time, food and wood are the new watchwords.

Here in Petrograd 90 per cent of the 900,000 population are underfed, probably 5 per cent actually dying of starvation. All the rest through undernutrition are having their resistance against sickness and epidemics broken down.

Three thousand nine hundred typhus cases are officially listed in the hospitals. The official figures show fifteen a day dying of typhus. There is a smallpox epidemic, but it is not malignant. In the whole city from 200 to 500 are dying daily. In the almshouses and among children in homes the death rate is 12 to 15 per cent monthly.

Lack of Food Cuts Petrograd's Birth Rate Almost in Half.

The birth rate has fallen off almost one-half, due to undernourishment. All commerce and trade is practically stopped. Seventy-five per cent of the stores are closed and all the necessities of life are requisitioned by the government and sold only by them through communal stores.

The government rations, ranging from half a pound down to one-eighth of a pound of black bread daily are so small that it is impossible to live on them, so illicit trading has sprung up and has shot prices for foodstuffs to the sky. Black flour brought from these traders costs \$2 a pound.

People who once were rich have had their business, stocks, bonds, bank accounts, everything taken from them. Unless they have gone to work they have been able to exist only by the selling, bit by bit, of their furs, jewelry, clothes, and other valuables.

Soldiers in Red Army Are Only Men Who Get Enough Food.

No one in the city except the Red army gets enough to eat. Factory workers and laborers, who are special pets of the government, find the question of bread, fuel, and clothing desperate. Fully half of the factories are closed and already the question of the unemployed is serious.

The Red army has taken part of the surplus of young men, but there are thousands of unemployed despite the army and city government work which has been handed out. The union men now employed are paid by the city, otherwise there would be disturbances and riots.

The railroads are kept going only by almost superhuman efforts. The rolling stock is in bad shape, only 25 per cent of the locomotives being in working order. It is practically impossible to make repairs on account of Russia's commercial isolation.

Soviet Forbids All Passenger Traffic to Rush Food to City.

The food won from the Ukraine and Volga districts cannot be transported to the starving on account of the breakdown of the railroads. A new decree announces that all passenger service is discontinued from March 18 to April 10. Nothing but foodstuffs and fuel will be hauled.

The food question even more than politics is on every man's tongue and in every man's thoughts. Life here has become a dumb, desperate struggle for bread.

Men join the army to get a pound and a half of black bread and the other rations. Former officers, former officials, and former rich men join the government to get the money and the privilege

IT WILL BE WORTH VOTING FOR

(Copyright, 1919, By John T. McCutcheon.)



BROTHERS SHOT IN ONE'S SALOON BY A "BAD MAN"

Mathias Smarczak and his brother Joseph were shot by Michael Janewski in Joseph's saloon at 2234 West Eighteenth place at 1 o'clock this morning. Janewski had been barred from the saloon because he was a bad man when intoxicated. He had not been around for a year, but this morning came in and got a drink before the brothers recognized him. When they did they told him to get out. He replied with a gun. The brothers, who were behind the bar, dropped there. Six customers in the saloon fled hurriedly when Janewski started firing. The brothers were found by the police and taken to the county hospital. Mathias was shot in the head and arm and Joseph in the face. Neither is expected to die, but Mathias' wounds are serious. Janewski was caught.

THE WEATHER

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1919.

Sunrise, 5:41 a. m.; sunset, 6:10 p. m. Moonrise, 3:31 a. m.; Thursday, 10:10 a. m. Chicago and vicinity—Rain, a d. cooler Wednesday; much cooler at night; Thursday, probably fair; moderate to fresh southwest to northwest winds Wednesday. Illinois—Rain and cooler Wednesday; much cooler at night; Thursday, probably fair; cooler in southeast portions.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO (Last 24 hours.)

MAXIMUM, 7 F. M. 43 MINIMUM, 6 A. M. 44 3 a. m. 47 11 a. m. 51 7 p. m. 63 4 a. m. 48 12 m. 53 8 p. m. 61 5 a. m. 45 1 p. m. 55 9 p. m. 61 6 a. m. 43 2 p. m. 54 10 p. m. 59 7 a. m. 43 3 p. m. 57 11 p. m. 59 8 a. m. 43 4 p. m. 57 Midnight 59 9 a. m. 45 5 p. m. 57 1 a. m. 59 10 a. m. 50 6 p. m. 59 2 a. m. 59 Mean temperature for 24 hours, 53.5; normal for the day, 38. Excess since Jan. 1, 955 degrees.

SHIPPERS' ADVICE.

Protect shipments originating in or passing through Chicago to reach destination by Thursday night from temperatures as follows: North and west, 20 to 25; south and east, above freezing.

HARRY NEWMAN 'MIRE' IN RIVER

Warrant Issued for His Arrest in \$350,000 Dredge Project.

Harry Newman, automobile salesman de luxe and construction promoter extraordinary, leaps into page one again this morning, thank you. This time Harry figures at the wrong end of a warrant and is in peril of having a session with Sheriff Peters this morning. And here's the tale.

An aged man, who walked with a cane, alighted from a train in Huntington, Ind., one sunny morning last spring and inquired for the principal hotel.

"Just one of the bidders on the Little River ditch," he confided in the clerk, as he signed "Tere A. Clark" in a hand none too steady on the register. Now, the little river, sometimes called the Little Wabash, which originates near Port Wayne and winds picturesquely through farming communities ere it joins its famous namesake near Huntington, has occasioned considerable vexation each spring. The great stream would overflow its banks—a circumstance no longer to be brooked in the enterprising city of Huntington. Thus it had happened that bids had been advertised for from contractors equipped to dredge the channel from Roanoke nine miles to the east.

Stranger Is Hopeful.

"Figure you got a chance?" inquired the clerk, politely; and the venerable stranger said he hoped so. This hope, moreover, found realization when the bids were opened by Judge R. M. Van Atta in the Marion, Ind., courthouse. Mr. Clark was lowest with a modest estimate of \$350,000. The other contenders ranged well above that amount. "And now," said the judge, "all's ready except the bond."

"Ah," responded Mr. Clark, "meet my friend, Mr. Newman." The judge expressed great pleasure as well he might, for Mr. Newman (Continued on page 10, column 1.)

LOWDEN REPORT URGES CUT IN CEMENT PRICES

Springfield, Ill., March 25.—Gov. Lowden transmitted today to the legislative committee into prices of building materials the results of an independent investigation which were said to show that the state could manufacture cement at a figure much below current market prices.

The findings of the governor were made known to the committee at a closed session, and no official announcement was forthcoming.

Information in the possession of the governor, it was said after the conference, would indicate that the state could produce cement at \$1 a barrel.

Private concerns could accomplish the same end. Allowing a profit of 25 cents on each barrel, it was pointed out, a manufacturer should be able to turn out the product for \$1.25, whereas the best quotation available to the state from manufacturing concerns is said to be \$1.85 a barrel.

SEBREE-MARSH NUPTIALS ARE AGAIN LICENSED

The names of couple No. 74 in the list of marriage licenses issued yesterday read: Roy S. Sebree, Viola Marsh. On Dec. 30, 1917, Roy S. Sebree, son of the late James K. Sebree, proprietor of the Saratoga hotel, and Viola Marsh were married at Crown Point. On Dec. 21 of the same year his first wife obtained a decree of divorce. Miss Marsh was named in the suit.

Efforts made last night to locate Sebree to obtain information concerning what appeared to be a double marriage were not successful. At the Saratoga hotel it was stated that his whereabouts was not known. His farm at Downer's Grove was reached by telephone, but it was said that he had not been living there for some time, that he had moved to Chicago.

Mrs. James K. Sebree was reached at the Hyde Park hotel, 1511 East Fifty-first street. She said she did not know where Sebree lived and had not heard that he had made application for a marriage license. She had not seen him for some time, she said.

Under the Illinois statutes a marriage contracted within one year of the granting of a divorce decree has no legal status.

"END MURDER," APPEAL MADE TO SOLDIERS

Huge Revolt Made Known to Public by Churchill.

LONDON, March 25.—[By the Associated Press.]—Defending the military service bill in the house of commons today, Winston Spencer Churchill, secretary of war, declared that the whole of Egypt was in virtual state of insurrection.

The position was so dangerous, he added, that the government had to appeal to men on the point of demobilization to return and save their comrades from being murdered.

This declaration by the war secretary was brought about by the remarks of Sir Donald MacLean, who had said that Great Britain was grossly overinsured with respect to the strength of the army.

Unrest Over World.

Mr. Churchill asked if he followed what was taking place in almost every country at present, and, if so, how could he say that there was over-insurance in keeping 900,000 men for every purpose, including ten divisions on the Rhine and four divisions in the home country, less than the number kept here in the peaceful days before the war?

Only three days ago, continued the secretary, a situation developed in Egypt which was of far reaching danger and which made it necessary to appeal to the men who were collected at various ports for demobilization to go back and help their comrades and save them from being murdered. The whole of Egypt was virtually in a state of insurrection.

Bar For Boy Scouts.

Had Sir Donald read of what was taking place on the Black sea, in Hungary, and on the whole frontier of those small states which were guaranteed protection by the league of nations? Sir Donald had said, the secretary continued, that the German army was to be reduced to 100,000 men and that the Germans were to have no Boy Scouts. That, the speaker asserted, was what the allies were going to demand. But had the Germans agreed to it? Was there any chance of their agreeing to it, if the allies divested themselves of all their forces at present?

Throw Away Victory.

"The government," the secretary said, "has to face the real facts. If we squander our forces now, before our terms are secured, with European conditions of increasing gravity and perplexity, then we should throw away with both hands all the results gained by the sacrifices of millions of our men during four years."

The Liberal opposition had proposed a series of amendments to the military service bill, which Mr. Churchill declared were intended to wreck the bill. He said there was no truth in the accusation that the government had not tried the voluntary system. Objection was taken to men being invited to enlist for as long as two, three or four years. But unless men were secured for those periods it would be impossible to relieve territorial and other troops in India and elsewhere who ought to have effective relief.

BRITISH ARMS GIVING SUPPORT TO ESTHONIA

LONDON, March 25.—Winston Spencer Churchill, secretary for war, said in the house of commons today that the Estonians and Lithuanians had been promised British protection and recognition and that the Estonians had been partly supplied with British arms.

There was a considerable German force in that region moving towards Windau and possibly Riga. It was increasing German influence, but on the other hand was saving the district from appalling misery and bolshevik ravages, and these operations, which were performing useful service, were not being discouraged.

Poland, with Germany behind it, he said, was in a serious condition and might degenerate under bolshevik pressure and attack. He pointed out that the position of Roumania was also one of anxiety. He expressed the hope that efforts would be made to aid Roumania, which he added, was "the great buttress against the advancing tide of bolshevism."

BIG CHANGES MADE IN PARIS PEACE POLICY

TREATY TERMS—Peace to be made simultaneously with all four central enemy powers as concession to Italy.

LEAGUE—President Wilson assents to changes demanded by U. S. senators to assure league covenant will be part of treaty terms.

MONROE DOCTRINE—Amendment, outlined by ex-President Taft, being prepared to protect Monroe doctrine, with probable assurance of inclusion in covenant.

RACE EXCLUSION—Commission accepts phrase granting full sovereignty regarding domestic and national policy.

WITHDRAWAL—Covenant amendment to permit withdrawal from league if a nation so decides.

ARMAMENT—Power of executive council to fix armaments curtailed to recommendations to nations concerned.

World to Pay Its Way, Says U.S. Financier

BY HENRY WALES.

(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.)

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PARIS, March 25.—The world's financial situation is much better than generally believed, according to one of America's Wall street wizards, who has investigated conditions for the government.

Great Britain and the United States probably will lift the gold embargo the moment peace is signed, but this will not affect the displacement gold stocks, as China and India evidently are the only nations wanting gold—Spain, Norway, and other neutrals are not wanting gold.

The resumption of American tourist travel in Europe, which is fixed for January, 1920, is expected to help Italy and France tremendously. Tourists spending \$30,000,000 yearly in these countries before the war.

France a Little Tardy.

The French financial situation is the worst, as France did not apply taxes early in the war and failed to collect effectively after passing tax legislation. But the French people are better off financially than ever before, and will not let the government go broke.

Italy will receive help from remittances from Italians in the United States next autumn, as they ceased sending money to Italy during the war. When the shipping situation eases and coal reaches Italy the situation will improve.

The Belgian situation is good except in the small devastated area around about Ypres. Otherwise the factories are going and the land is being cultivated, and if Belgium receives the preference in being paid a German indemnity the situation will be good.

Easing Out of Inflation.

The currency of the entire world has been inflated and the deflating of the dollar must begin immediately, but this is not expected to create any serious consequences. It is believed that France will remedy the financial situation by naming a new minister of finance, whose head will probably pay the price for instituting drastic taxes and who will be wealthy enough to head the list of taxpayers with a huge sum from his personal fortune.

State Senator Clark of South Chicago Gravely Ill

Springfield, Ill., March 25.—[Special.]—State Senator Albert C. Clark of the South Chicago district is reported to be critically ill with pneumonia at the Leland hotel. Senator Clark arrived this evening from California, where he has been all winter on account of his health. He was attacked by illness on the train. Circuit Judge Frank W. Burton was summoned to Senator Clark's room at 11 o'clock tonight and administered the oath of office to him.

Hero of Belleau Wood Appeals for Police Aid

Anthony Borrelli, a former marine and one time State street newsboy, who was wounded in the head and arm in the battle of Belleau wood, is still partly disabled, entered the central station at 1 o'clock this morning and appealed to the police for aid. He said he was out of work and had no funds. The policemen were answering roll call and a collection was taken up for him which netted \$10. The police also promised to find work for him.

WILSON YIELDS TO DEMANDS OF U. S. SENATORS

Will Seek to Force Redraft Changes in League.

BY HENRY WALES.

(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.)

(Copyright, 1919, By the Tribune Company.)

PARIS, March 25.—President Wilson has reversed himself squarely regarding inserting an article in the league of nations covenant specifying that the Monroe doctrine will continue to apply. The American members of the drafting commission last night took up consideration of this amendment, and it is believed it will be adopted, as the Americans are presumed to have sounded out their colleagues on the league commission.

It is pointed out, however, changes in the original covenant may face discussion when the whole redraft is submitted at a plenary session of the peace conference.

It is said President Wilson now assents freely to all the demands of the Republican members of the senate and will fight for their inclusion in the new covenant.

Redraft by Taft.

The president had intended to offer an amendment to article X, covering territorial integrity, a textual draft prepared by former President Taft, specifically mentioning the Monroe doctrine and quoting certain passages of it. Owing to some misquotations, garbled in transmission, however, it was necessary for him to withhold the proposed amendment until the next meeting of the league commission tomorrow.

It is believed that Senator Root communicated to the American commission the fact that the opposition in the senate would refuse to accept the covenant without the changes they had proposed and had threatened to separate the league of nations constitution from the peace treaty, no matter how closely the two instruments were linked by the peace conference.

Time Vital Factor.

Thus the Americans came to realize they must assent to these demands, because time has become the most important factor. It apparently was decided that if the league is held up or delayed until after the peace treaty is signed the league might never become a reality at all.

No one around the Hotel de Crillon today would explain definitely the president's about face on the changes, and the impression is given out that he always had intended to amend the covenant. Hereafter, however, it has always been explained that a specific alteration for the Monroe doctrine would never be embodied in the covenant, because such exceptions favoring the United States would permit Japan, for instance, to demand exceptions, giving her a free hand in Asia or strengthening her demands for equality for her nationals, thus killing Asiatic exclusion bills.

Barrier on Allens.

It was made known today, however, that the question of sovereignty in connection with the Atlantic phase is covered by the clauses "nothing shall infringe on the principles of domestic or national policy."

Senator Knox's insistence that the phrase "high contracting parties" makes a distinction among member nations has been recognized, and the phrase states members of this league "has been substituted throughout the instrument."

Article 3 will be amended, preventing the ballots of Great Britain and her dominions from outvoting the United States in the executive council and that decisions must be unanimous.

Preserve Council Balance.

Recommendations concerning the personnel of the executive council of the league have been accepted to preserve the balance between great and small powers.

The entire mandatory article, No. 19, is being rewritten.

It is also understood a clause will be added permitting a nation to withdraw from the league if it so chooses. A special committee of international lawyers, including Huymans of Belgium, Lord Robert Cecil of Great Britain, and David Miller of New York, will pass upon the new draft regarding legal phraseology, as it is freely admitted the original draft was not water-

proof, and could have been torn asunder by international jurists.

Sign With All Powers.

Peace will be made with all the enemy powers—Germany, Austria, Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria—simultaneously by the allied and associated powers, it was decided this afternoon.

This decision was reached largely through the Italian ultimatum delivered last Saturday, which warned that the Italian peace delegation would return to Rome to make a separate peace with Austria and would refuse to sign the allies' peace terms with Germany unless the Austrian peace terms were taken up at the same time with those of Germany. The rest of the allied powers at first refused to yield to the Italian ultimatum, but with Hungary allying itself with the bolsheviks and defying the allies it has been decided best to make peace with the four powers together.

Lack of Decision.

These reversals, coming fast on the heels of one another, indicate clearly the weakness of the allies in the peace conference and the lack of unity and purpose in sticking to the plans as outlined. Furthermore, it is pointed out, the making of a single blanket peace treaty with the four enemy powers and the interweaving of the league of nations covenant throughout will make it nearly impossible for the American senate or any one else ever to separate the peace from the league of nations covenant.

Although the United States is not at war with Turkey or Bulgaria, we have just as much right to be included in the peace treaty with these countries as to be represented upon the commissions which are carving up Turkish and Bulgarian territory and awarding it to other nations.

Will Delay Peace.

Incorporating all four treaties in a single instrument admittedly delays peace, but that delay automatically gives more time to redrafting the league of nations covenant, which is far from complete even when rewritten, as the international lawyers get the next week the treaty is ready, the suggested changes must be acted upon. The commission's decision to deal with all four enemies together mollified the Italians considerably and the next objections are expected from the Japanese, who probably will demand that the Kiau Chao controversy be decided at the same time.

A conservative expert guesses places May 1 as the earliest date when the treaty can be handed to the enemy countries but that is no indication of when the treaty will be signed, as they will have the right to discuss the covenant and surely will demand changes and modifications.

BAR ALIEN INFLUX.

PARIS, March 25.—(By Associated Press.)—An American amendment to protect nations against the influx of foreign labor was adopted today by the league of nations covenant. It affirms the right of any country in the league to control matters solely within domestic jurisdiction and to limit the powers of the council to a simple recommendation to the governments affected.

Provision also was made for the revision of the covenant itself from time to time, thus meeting the objection that it is inflexible. The admission of other states was provided for, but it was agreed that any change in numbers must be left to the league of nations, as to the proportion between the representation of the large and small powers on the executive council as defined in the articles creating the council.

Language Is Modified.

Many changes in the text of the covenant were made with the special purpose of clarification and removing ambiguities to which attention had been called by speakers in the United States. Some doubt is entertained in some quarters as to the wisdom of amendments affecting the control of countries over their internal affairs, as possibly prohibiting the extension of outside aid to put down revolutions, and it is possible this language may be further modified.

One amendment to be submitted adopts a provision that powers which are not specifically delegated to the league are reserved to individual members.

REFUSE TO FIGHT LENINE TROOPS; BACK TO PRISON

HARBIN, Thursday, March 29.—(By the Associated Press.)—Rather than serve at the front against the bolsheviks, 3,500 Roumanian prisoners of war, who had been released by the all-Russian government at Omsk, have surrendered their arms and returned to prison, a dispatch from Irkutsk says. The Roumanians also refused to guard the railways in Siberia.

Defeated by Cossacks.

LONDON, March 25.—Six bolshevik regiments on the northern Don front have been driven over the Donetz river by the Don Cossacks, according to an undated dispatch from Ekaterinodar. The Cossacks also recaptured Ekaterinodar, in the northwestern part of the Don territory.

LONDON THINKS BIG STRIKE HAS BEEN AVERTED

LONDON, March 25.—(British Wireless Service.)—Confidence prevails here that the danger of stoppage of work by the miners, railway men, and transport workers has been averted. A settlement on all the main points in the national programs of the National Union of Railway Men and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen has been reported by the government and the leaders of the two unions, and all that is needed is ratification of the terms by the men.

The provisions of the agreement will be put before a special general meeting of the National Union of Railway Men on Thursday.

Indict New Jersey Woman as "Sold"; May Duck Her

New York, March 25.—(Special.)—The town of Marlboro, N. J., is all set up over the indictment of Mrs. Hilda Garde Fuller as a "common scold." Legal experts are looking up the old law, which provides punishment by ducking in the "nearest available stream" for "common scolds."

DELAY IN PEACE ACTION GETS ON NERVES OF PARIS

Comment by Journals of Europe Takes Tone of Warning.

BY SPEARMAN LEWIS.

(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.)

(Copyright: 1919: By the Tribune Company.)

PARIS, March 25.—Paris, that has been sauntering along on the sunny side of budding spring, has suddenly become surcharged with the voltage of a third rail. With the English press bombarding the peace conference with the warning, "Time, tide, and revolution wait for no delegate," and Hungary calmly giving itself over to the soviet men are coming to realize that to urge haste in the peace settlement has been no cry of "Wolf!"

The continental edition of the London Daily Mail, the recognized mouthpiece of the Lloyd George-Northcliffe combination, continues its Paris warning in an editorial from which is taken the following exceptional paragraph: "Do the chiefs of the league really imagine that the allied enemy peoples are disposed to wait until every member of the council of ten has secured what he may think to be the ideal solution?"

Whispers of Possibilities.

"If so, they are much mistaken. Time, tide, and revolution wait for no delegate. A whisper of what may befall in many countries came yesterday from Budapest. Other whispers may be heard from Germany. Others again come from Egypt and Asia Minor and still others from southern Russia.

"Delegates must get it well into their heads that the time for peace making is limited. They may have a fortnight or at most three weeks before the peace conference will be closed.

"Talking will not save them. If talking would serve, the Russian revolution would have produced an earthly paradise. . . . Some one must give it a shove. The leadership must be clear and strong. The allied associated peoples will reckon quickly with those who are behind."

Stirred by Trial.

Balancing the reassuring news from England that the strike conference may produce a working settlement without a clash of force is the pulsing interest with which the press today watches the trial of the clerical royalist Villiani, who has been in jail without trial since the war started, charged with the murder of Jaures, the Socialist orator and prophet.

Blame for Hungarian Situation.

LONDON, March 25.—Morning newspapers unanimously charge the Paris peace conference with responsibility for Hungary's embracing bolshevism and the general dissatisfaction over the delay of peace, but the manner in which it has occurred is variously explained.

While treating the Hungarian episode more lightly than others, because it does not believe the whole country will be infected by the contagion of bolshevism, the Post accuses the conference of delaying peace, while its idealists are following the will-of-the-wisp called the league of nations. It also expresses its belief that certain national financial interests are working against the independence of Poland.

See Dangerous Miscalculation.

The Telegraph ascribes the gravity of the situation to a "dangerous miscalculation, which assumed a much longer war than actually occurred, and which was based on the false assumption that the league of nations would be a policy of peace." It hopes the lesson of urgency and suspense, which is being taught daily, will not be lost on "those elements which are consuming time with efforts to secure in the peace treaty results to which facts oppose an insurmountable barrier."

The Chronicle thinks Hungary has given a healthy shock to public opinion, and that if the council of ten responds, it may prove a blessing in disguise.

The Daily News deduces that the league of nations has been an obstacle to the conclusion of peace.

Enemy Finance Mission Called to Versailles

COPENHAGEN, March 24.—The British commission at Spa has invited the German government to send a financial commission to Versailles, according to Berlin advices. This commission is to be limited to six persons, who will be allowed special and unimpeded intercourse with their government.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Arrived. Port. VENEZIA New York. VENICE New York. SQUERRE New York. ARGENTINA New York. SIONET St. Nazaire. ROYAL Bordeaux. OSCAR II Christiansand. EL SOL San Francisco. WEST AMARGOSA San Francisco.

MAIL ORDER WORKERS

—Extra Money MAY BE EARNED BY MAIL ORDER WORKERS from 6:30 to 9:30 P. M. WE NEED EXPERIENCED

Entry Clerk, Order Typist, Addressing Machine Operators, Order Pickers on: Shoes, Suits, and Underwear, Parcel Post Packers.

CALL IN PERSON ANY EVENING AFTER 6 O'CLOCK AND PUT IN APPLICATION

Chicago Mail Order Co. 2611 Indiana Avenue

DEVELOPMENTS IN HUNGARIAN RED REVOLT



1—Allied troops are reported to have landed at Spalato, on the Dalmatian coast, to quell disorders and prevent the spread of bolshevism.

2—British monitors are reported to have reached Budapest after being under fire on their way up the Danube from the Black sea.

3—Jugo-Slavian unrest has been called to the attention of the peace conference by the representatives of that country. They fear the spread of bolshevism to all the countries adjoining Hungary.

4—The advance of the bolshevik army from Russia is reported to have reached Brody, in northeastern Galicia.

WORLD LEAGUE WILL CUT TAXES, SAYS HITCHCOCK

Senator Here, Argues Plan as Business Policy.

No public question during the last generation has aroused such general interest as is shown in the league of nations, in the opinion of Senator G. M. Hitchcock of Nebraska, who arrived in Chicago last night in order to speak today before the Association of Commerce luncheon at the La Salle hotel.

"The interest being shown is amazing," said Senator Hitchcock. "The call for speakers who can explain the league is surprising. I have never known any subject to arouse so much interest."

The resolutions express confidence in Senator S. P. Spencer, who previously had endorsed some features of the league and opposed others.

Expects Senate to Ratify.

Little Rock, Ark., March 25.—Senator Kirby in a statement made public today said the next senate will ratify the constitution of the league of nations.

"It is already evident," says the statement, "that the Republicans who opposed the league and sought to make it a political issue are having a change of heart as they learn the sentiments of their constituents."

Reed Hits League.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 25.—Quoting from addresses of President Wilson in 1914 and 1916, in which the president expressed the belief that America should hold aloof from European alliances, United States Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, in an address here tonight, reiterated his opposition to the proposed league of nations and declared that it was a political issue.

"The league is needed at this moment in Europe, where all authority is in ruins in large areas. There is no way of restoring this authority without an international agreement, for the league will be the only body that can be recognized as supreme."

Question of Costs.

"Unless we have the means heavy armaments and huge armies will be necessary, and it will be the business man who will pay the cost. Heretofore the revenues of this country have been derived from customs and from internal revenue collections. With the coming of prohibition there must be a change. Hereafter it will be incomes and the profits of corporations that will have to support the government. Every man who makes more than \$1,000 probably will have to pay his share if the demand becomes heavy. War has taught us how to tax incomes."

"Under the league all nations will retain control of their own internal problems. No nation need fear that outsiders will interfere with domestic affairs. The league will affect all nations in exactly the same manner, so there is no danger of any advantage being gained by any power in this regard."

300 BLACK MEN BATTLE POLICE; STAB MOTORMAN

New York, March 25.—Angered by election tonight of a colored soldier from a surface car on the Lenox Lexington avenue line, a mob of 300 Negroes waylaid the car on its return trip and in a fight with the motorman and the police who tried to protect him stabbed the motorman two times, and injured two policemen. Threats to assault white residents of the district resulted in establishment of a heavy police guard for the night.

The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

Vol. LXXVIII, Wednesday, March 26, No. 73.

Published daily at No. 5 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

For one year—\$10.00. Cash with Sunday for one year—\$10.00.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 3, 1905, at the Postoffice at Chicago, Illinois, under act of March 3, 1879.

Postpaid.

Copyright 1919, by The Chicago Tribune Company.

Printed at the Chicago Tribune Press, Chicago, Ill.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on March 25, 1919.

Postmaster: This newspaper is published daily except on Sundays and public holidays.

Subscription orders, notices of change of address, and other correspondence should be sent to the Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Ill.

Advertising orders should be sent to the Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Ill.

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RIGHT TO OWN LAND, MOTIVE IN JAPAN'S APPEAL?

Western Senators Do Not Think Immigration Was Object.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

Washington, D. C., March 25.—(Special.)—Speculation on Japan's real reason for pressing the peace conference to incorporate in the peace league covenant a prohibition of racial discrimination produced a new theory here today of vital concern to the United States.

It is suggested that Japan's immediate object was not related to the immigration question, but was to revive the controversy over ownership of land by Japanese in California and other far western states, and paving the way for that procedure, to attack the exclusion of Japanese from the right of naturalization as American citizens.

Isbil's Statement Significant.

Viscount Isbil, the Japanese ambassador, denies that Japan would have invoked the proposed clause prohibiting racial discrimination in connection with the immigration question, asserting that "Tokio would continue to observe the 'gentlemen's agreement,' under which Japan voluntarily prevents the emigration of Japanese laborers to the United States."

Japanese officials do not conceal their dissatisfaction with the outcome of the controversy over the California anti-Japanese land ownership law in 1913 and 1914.

Bryan's Diplomatic Reply.

When the diplomatic correspondence had led to a deadlock, Viscount Chinda, the Japanese ambassador, asked Secretary of State Bryan somewhat pointedly: "Is this the last word?"

"There can be no last word between friends," replied Mr. Bryan with an effusive smile.

Since then Japan has been biding her time pending a favorable opportunity for reopening the question, which she suggested will take the form of demanding the extension of the right of American naturalization to Japanese, thereby making them eligible to ownership of land in the far western states.

Case Now in U. S. Court.

Attention was called today to the fact that this very question is now pending in the United States Supreme court. Takao Ozawa of Hawaii has appealed from a decision denying him naturalization under the American law, which grants the privilege only to "aliens (being free white persons) and to aliens of African nativity and to persons of African descent."

The Japanese embassy insists that Tokio is not behind this move. The Supreme court, however, on March 11 postponed consideration of the case, as it was deemed wise not to raise such a delicate issue at this time.

Senator Jones of Washington joined Senator Phelan of California today in protesting against any inclusion of a racial equality clause in the league covenant. Senator King of Utah, Democrat, said he had sent the same appeal to the president. Senator Pittman of Nevada, Democrat, and Senator Kendrick of Wyoming, Democrat, both declined to join Phelan, wiring him that they did not share his anxiety, believing the interests of the United States in the matter would be fully protected by President Wilson.

ARMS IN DUBLIN AS DE VALERA'S DAY DRAWS NEAR?

LONDON, March 25.—In reporting the issuance of the proclamation at Dublin forbidding meetings and processions in that city on the date of a general strike, Prof. Edward de Valera's arrival and reception the Mail says there was some military activity in Dublin on Monday. The newspaper states that ten armored cars were landed from a steamer during the day and that their passage through the streets of Dublin attracted much attention.

BRITISH AIRSHIP RETURNS AFTER 19 HOUR TRIP

LONDON, March 25.—The British airship R-34 returned to its base on the Clyde at noon today after a flight which kept it in the air continuously for 19 hours. The itinerary included a flight to Dublin, circling the Isle of Man, and home by way of Liverpool and the midlands.

It was intended to remain in the air twenty-four hours and circle Ireland. The Evening Standard says that the next flight of the ship will be over the ocean to make certain tests. An attempt will then be made to cross the Atlantic.

THE success of a bank must be measured by the success of those whom it serves.

We lay stress upon the co-operation we extend to our depositors in financial guidance, investment information and business advice.

America stands foremost today in resources and possibilities for foreign trade expansion. American industry should avail itself of the wonderful opportunities. Our foreign department offers a highly specialized service in facilitating trade connections and credit investigations. We invite inquiries.

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SENATORS CALL WILSON LEAGUE CHANGES FUTILE

Opposition Grows as New Flaws Are Found.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., March 25.—(Special.)—Amendments to the league of nations constitution preserving the Monroe doctrine and American sovereignty will not satisfy senate opponents of the league. Opposition leaders were emphatic and unanimous in their declaration that President Wilson's proposed concessions are inadequate.

While they regarded the president's change of attitude as a point scored for the opposition, they made it plain that it could not be viewed as a victory and declared the fight must go on with undiminished vigor.

On the other hand, administration senators supporting the league of nations proposed would win over enough of the lukewarm opponents of the covenant to assure its ratification. They took the view that the pressure for immediate peace would be so irresistible that some of the opponents of the league would be glad to use the amendments proposed as an excuse for changing their attitude.

People Dislike Mandates.

Senators returning here from speaking tours declare that the most effective argument they had found against the league was with regard to the mandates article. When they asked the question, "Do you want to send our men and spend our money to maintain order in the Balkans or the far east?" they never failed to get a strong negative response from the audiences, they reported. The Monroe doctrine and national sovereignty issues, although they were effective, lacked the potency of the mandates appeal.

Sentiment in the far west is growing against the league. It is reported, in fact, that a specific declaration placing the immigration question outside of the jurisdiction of the league.

Right to Withdraw.

Another point upon which the opposition will not be pacified is with regard to the right of a nation to withdraw from the league. A feeling is gaining ground that the United States ought not to commit itself to such a revolutionary change without the right to get out of the league upon due notice. The friends of the league object to this amendment on the ground that it might serve as an invitation to secession.

A new form of propaganda on behalf of the league made its appearance today. The Japanese ambassador, who is selling sheets of "league of nations" stamps to be pasted on letters. Just who distributed them is not clear.

PROBATION OFFICERS TO MEET.

The sixth annual meeting of the State Probation Officers' Association of Illinois will be held tomorrow at the City club, 315 Plymouth court. Among the speakers will be Miss Annie Hutchinson, executive secretary of the Illinois welfare commission; Miss Mary M. Adams, Illinois State Prison; and Judge Hugo Pann. Judge Victor P. Arnold will preside at the evening session.

Our New Jackson Boulevard Store

is completed, with improved facilities (in the same building next store west of old address).

This new and larger space has been planned and equipped to the end of creating an agreeable store atmosphere, and a maximum of efficiency and service.

The substantial betterment in all departments at this location contributes materially, we believe, to a greater effectiveness in store operation and added comfort and satisfaction to our patrons.

Our Kodak Department (again in charge of O. H. Sampson, late Lieutenant Aircraft Division U. S. Army) also has been given special consideration as to space and display.

Your Optical and Photographic needs, you may be assured, will be met conscientiously, and with that customary care and despatch prevailing at all Almer Coe stores.

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7 North La Salle St.

3 Stores: 314 S. Michigan Ave.

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15 minutes will save you \$15

1,500 combinations in fashions and fabrics for your selection.

Suit or Overcoat made to your special order at \$30

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To your special order at \$30

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to Success. It's a simple matter of straight thinking and hard living within your income.

A twenty dollar a week man, who saves two of it, is a bigger success than the ten thousand dollar man, who is in debt a thousand at the end of the year.

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Open Saturday and Monday Evenings.

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Shoes worn out?

Get them repaired for longer wear at

HASSEL'S

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Phone Harrison 314

BOLSHEVIST HUNGARY E GERMAN AU

Inter-Allied For Suppress Dis in Dalma

PARIS, March 25.—The conference of the allied and associated powers in Vienna is expected to reach a decision today on the fate of Hungary.

One of these agents, from Vienna, reports that the date has been fixed in April for the transfer of the Hungarian government to the allied powers, which will co-operate with the government of the soviet.

Reports have reached Vienna that the allied powers have decided to land at Spalato, on the coast, because of disorders there, and to establish a government there.

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BOLESHIVISM OF HUNGARY ENTERS GERMAN AUSTRIA

Inter-Allied Forces to Suppress Disorders in Dalmatia.

PARIS, March 25.—[By the Associated Press.]—The conditions in Hungary seem to have affected German Austria. Advice to the American peace conference delegates from private agents in Vienna indicate the existence of a threatening state of affairs there.

One of these agents, who has just come from Vienna, reports that even the date has been fixed for some time in April for the transformation of the existing government into a soviet government which will cooperate or merge with the government of the Hungarian soviet.

Reports have reached the peace conference that interallied troops will be landed at Spalato, on the Dalmatian coast, because of disorders that have occurred there and for fear graver troubles may arise.

Aim to Seize Warships. The Hungarians are credited with aiming to seize the portion of the former Austrian fleet held by the Jugoslavs.

The new Hungarian communist government has arrested Dr. Alexander Wehrle, former premier and finance minister, a dispatch from Budapest says.

Martial law has been declared and the death penalty has been prescribed for armed resistance to the bolsheviks for robbery and looting.

A fine of 5,000 crowns has been fixed for the sale of alcoholic liquor and a fine of 10,000 crowns for drinking it.

Monitors at Budapest. Two British monitors are reported to have arrived at Budapest, having been ordered by their way up the Danube. Other British and French vessels are near at hand. A British patrol boat was seized by the authorities, but was returned with apologies by the government.

It is said that rumors that Hungary has declared war on Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Jugoslavia are doubtful. Six hundred Hungarians who have been prisoners of war in Russia are said to be returning.

Peace Delegates Anxious. Delegations to the peace conference anxious regarding the situation in eastern Europe and are impressed with the necessity of quickly doing something to hasten the return of normal conditions to the rest of Europe.

President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George, Clemenceau, and Orlando have decided that, beginning Tuesday morning, they will hold two sessions daily to bring to a conclusion in the shortest possible time the principal questions concerning the Franco-German and the Italian-Jugo-Slav frontiers, reparations, and the league of nations.

The ministers of foreign affairs, who have heretofore been included in important conferences, will not be present during the premier's meetings this week.

Held Meeting Tuesday. President Wilson and Premier Orlando met this morning to discuss the problems of the Italian frontier. It is becoming more urgent each day to reach a solution of this problem because "the disorders occurring on the eastern coast of the Adriatic. Both President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George must return to their respective capitals soon, as their absence at the present moment is more acutely felt because of the spread of bolshevism."

Jugo-Slav delegates to the peace conference took a pessimistic view of the situation in their country. Poland and Rumania, and said that these regions were likely to be affected by the bolshevik revolution in Hungary.

The delegates derive from this situation an argument in favor of the recognition of the Jugo-Slav nation as a state of strengthening the authority and prestige of that government.

Peace Conference Blamed. The proclamation of the Hungarian revolutionists declares that the action of the peace conference is one of the chief causes of the unrest. "Thus far the conference has taken no specific action regarding Hungary, but the recommendations of the commission clearly forebode the dismemberment of Hungary, with a circle of small states surrounding what remains of the old territory."

This, while not yet approved by the conference, doubtless reached the Hungarian leaders and gave impetus to the overthrow of the Karolyi government.

Charles Reaches Switzerland. ZURICH, March 25.—Former Emperor Charles and his family arrived here at the Chateau Wartegg at St. Gallen, near Rorschach, on Lake Constance, which is owned by the Duke of Parma. The party arrived Monday afternoon on a special train. The party was met at St. Gallen, the first Swiss station, by a Swiss delegation consisting of M. Bore, a secretary of legation representing the foreign department, Col. Brander and several other Swiss officers.

Made No Renunciation. BASEL, March 25.—Vienna newspapers received here declare that former Emperor Charles left Austria without making any renunciation of the throne for himself or his family, which had been demanded. The Reichspost states that four archdukes, resident in German Austria, have renounced the throne and all their privileges, claiming the rights of only ordinary citizens.

Allied Mission Interred. VIENNA, March 24.—[By the Associated Press.]—[Delayed.]—All members of the allied missions in Budapest have been interred, including Col. Vix, the chief of the French mission, according to a secretary arriving here by automobile from the Hungarian capital.

Arrest Was Requested. LONDON, March 25.—The London Times Vienna correspondent says: "It is reported that Col. Vix asked to be

SCENES AT BIRTH OF HUNGARIAN REPUBLIC NOW CONTROLLED BY REDS

Immense Crowd in Liberty Square, Budapest, Rejoicing Over Freedom from Austrian Rule. Below—Proclaiming New Nation's Independence.



ENEMY DEFIES ALLIES' TERMS; "HOCH" KAISER

BY LEONARD SPRAY.
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.
[Copyright, 1919.]

ROTTERDAM, March 24.—[Delayed.]—A series of simultaneous meetings have been held under the auspices of various German political parties the announced purpose of which was to "protest against entente annexationist plans."

At one of the largest of these the principal speaker was Matthias Erzberger, who was received with hisses. Edward Bernstein, Majority Socialist, also met with stormy disapprobation when he referred favorably to French rights in Alsace-Lorraine.

Elsewhere there was a great meeting of army officers. Their demonstration concluded with cheers for the former kaiser, or rather, as he was hailed "the kaiser," and the singing of "Deutschland Ueber Alles."

In the course of the day Ludendorff appeared on the street in Berlin, apparently by accident, and received a great reception, cheering crowds accompanying him.

Dernburg Is Defiant. ZURICH, March 25.—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former chief of the German propaganda service in the United States, writing in the Tagblatt of Berlin, declares that the German people will not sign a treaty of peace that is not inspired by impartiality, justice, and a spirit of reconciliation, which, he says, President Wilson guaranteed in his messages.

The German people, Dr. Dernburg adds, will not sign a treaty which does not contain a league of nations into which Germany is admitted with full rights, and will only consent to disarmament when other members of the league disarm.

arrested in order to insure his safety. Nothing is known as yet of C. K. Butler and the allied food mission, who went to Budapest on Monday.

Transition Taking Place. ROTTERDAM, March 24.—[Delayed.]—According to news reaching Berlin today from Budapest and telephoned here, Hungary's transition to the soviet form of government is taking place in an orderly manner.

All orthodox socialist groups have thrown in their lot with the movement. So-called Christian Socialists, representing the moderate trade union organizations, have also accepted the communist program, and the bourgeois parties have offered to assist in national defense.

Call Soviet Claims Untrue. COPENHAGEN, March 25.—The claims of the Hungarian soviet government to power, as set forth in its wireless communications, are largely untrue, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Achtuhr Abendblatt.

A panic prevails in Budapest, but the country, it is declared, has not yet resolved upon a soviet republic.

The reported voluntary surrender of arms by French soldiers in Budapest because the men were alleged to be infected with bolshevism, is incorrect, the message states.

BRACEMAN'S INJURIES FATAL. Alfred N. Brace, 525 North Sawyer avenue, a brakeman, died at the Washington Boulevard hospital yesterday from injuries received March 19.



RED REVOLT IN HUNGARY MAY MEAN CZECH WAR

Washington, D. C., March 25.—[Special.]—The bolshevik revolution in Hungary means war to the Czech-Slovak republic, in the opinion of Dr. Jaroslav F. Smetanka, director of the official Czech-Slovak intelligence service in Washington, who announced today that the army of his republic is mobilized and able to cope with any force the Budapest government can send against it.

Dr. Smetanka was inclined to minimize the danger of bolshevism obtaining a foothold in Slovakia, but Bohemia he thought a ripe field for it.

While the state department today received no further official communications regarding the Hungarian situation, there were indications in the official quarters that the supreme council at the Paris peace conference would not rest on an immature conclusion relating to the setting up of the bolshevik government in that country.

Discussing the Hungarian uprising, which government officials here admit is a serious menace to world peace at the moment, Dr. Smetanka said:

"The report of Czech-Slovak mobilization is true. While the Czech-Slovak republic is not afraid to cope alone with the new Magyar peril, they hope that the allies will not leave the entire burden of the war to them."

The number of these planes received at French ports on Nov. 1 was 1,185, and the total production in this country had reached 3,227.

FLYING CAPTAIN FAILS TO VERIFY HEROISM STORY

LONDON, March 25.—Capt. Edmund G. Chamberlain of San Antonio, Tex., was unable to give any satisfactory explanation of his reports of extraordinary aerial feats to Capt. D. C. Hanrahan, his commanding officer, Hanrahan testified today at the court martial of Capt. Chamberlain.

The court martial is investigating the story of Chamberlain's exploits on the British front last July.

Capt. Hanrahan said that Chamberlain, then a lieutenant, could not describe the appearance of the British squadron with which he alleged he operated on an unofficial visit to the British front. Chamberlain, the captain continued, knew nothing of the topography of the country and other points which Hanrahan believed he should have known, if his reports were true.

U. S. Cancels Half Billion of Its Aircraft Contracts

Washington, D. C., March 25.—Nearly \$500,000,000 worth of aircraft contracts had been canceled and suspended up to March 19, according to an announcement today by the war department.

The statement showed that on Nov. 3, 625 De Havilland 4 planes had been put into service at the front, and that 457 were in actual commission on that date.

The number of these planes received at French ports on Nov. 1 was 1,185, and the total production in this country had reached 3,227.

GERMANY'S CITY WORKERS TO BE SENT TO FARMS

BERLIN, March 24.—[By the Associated Press.]—Delayed.—The Vossische Zeitung says it is advised that the government is perfecting plans for promoting the emigration of industrial and city workers to the rural districts in view of the growing surplus of labor in the metropolitan centers, which already exceeds 50 per cent of the demand. The government's plans, the newspaper adds, include improvements in wage and housing conditions in the agricultural sections.

Ready to Fight Invasion. COPENHAGEN, March 25.—In reply to a question in the national assembly at Weimar, Minister of Defense Noske said he was aware that the Czech forces on the northwestern frontier of Bohemia had been reinforced, a Berlin dispatch says. He said necessary measures had been taken and that up to this time trustworthy troops were available to meet any invasion.

A bill has been submitted to the assembly, the dispatch adds, establishing a provisional German navy on a volunteer basis for the protection of the coasts, the removal of mines and the policing and protection of fishing.

Socialist Deputies Want French Army Out of Russia

PARIS, March 24.—[Delayed.]—Marcel Cachin and Paul Lafont, socialist members of the chamber of deputies, made a vigorous attack today on the government's policy toward Russia and urged the withdrawal of French troops from that country. Stephen Pichon, foreign minister, and Louis L. Klotz, minister of finance, were present during the session. The government is expected to reply tomorrow.

U. S. TO SETTLE WITH BUILDERS OF WOOD SHIPS

Washington, D. C., March 25.—Plans for winding up the government's war venture in wooden ships were laid today at a conference between the shipping board and representatives of thirty-four yards in thirteen states on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

"Reasonable concessions." In payment of claims made for investments in yards as well as for chartered contracts were promised by Chairman Harney and prompt settlement was assured.

A total of more than \$100,000,000 in contracts has been canceled, but in many instances work had not begun, so the amount to be paid by the government will be correspondingly less.

The shipbuilders stated that the decision of the shipping board to confine its yards to the construction of steel vessels meant that at least 98 per cent of the facilities for building wooden ships would be rendered useless.

Vessels now on the ways will not be completed, orders having been given to finish only the hulls, which probably will be used as barges.

MEXICANS SLAY YANKEE CAPTIVE, U. S. IS INFORMED

Washington, D. C., March 25.—The state department was advised today that the body of Oscar Wallace, an American citizen, who recently was kidnapped by Mexican bandits, had been found near Progreso, Coahuila.

The state department's dispatch, which was forwarded from Monterey, said it was believed that Wallace had been murdered. The American embassy at Mexico City recently was instructed to request the Mexican government to take all possible steps to rescue Wallace.

Wallace was manager of a ranch near Hacienda Encinas. He was captured by the bandits after an exchange of shots.

Action of the Mexican department of industry threatening to punish companies and individuals engaged in the oil industry in that republic who conduct petroleum operations without permission of the federal executive in accordance with Carranza's decree of 1915, has aroused considerable interest among officials of the state department.

Some officials believe the Mexican announcement is a deliberate action to persecute foreign companies, British, French, and American, to admit the government ownership of their properties acquired prior to the constitution of 1917, which has led to various exchanges of notes and an extra session of the Mexican congress.

Refuse Liquor to Consignees. Denver, Colo., March 25.—The state supreme court today denied the application of John Coe and the Citizens' Justice league for an order compelling the American Railway Express company to deliver to consignees more than 17,000 packages of liquor which remained undelivered when the state "bone dry" prohibition law went into effect at midnight Dec. 14 last. The liquor shipments are valued at more than \$100,000.

Plenty of snap in these young men's shirts

If you like forceful, individual patterns and perfect tailoring, you'll like these shirts

Beautiful pin check percales, with separate laundered collar to match. For young men and older men who like young men's styles \$2.50

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WOMEN'S IDEA IS WORLD BOARD OF EDUCATION

Will Ask Peace Body to Supervise Human Instruction.

BY CONSTANCE DREXEL.
[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]
[Copyright, 1919, by the Tribune Company.]

PARIS, March 25.—While awaiting the views on an appointment for a hearing before the commission of the league of nations, for which a request was sent last Saturday the women are busy formulating resolutions which they will present to the commission.

They have been studying the covenant as already issued to the world and in the main find it so much to their liking that their main resolution will be in hearty support of the work already done, favoring an immediate application of the principles of the league of nations.

They also have a very constructive suggestion up their sleeve, which recommends the creation of an international board of education. Of course, the resolution demands the same education of both sexes and the appointment of women not only as instructors, but on the international board of education itself. In other words, this board would have general supervision over human education.

Promise to Be Conservative.

Another important resolution will deal with the bettering of conditions of women and children in certain near east and far east countries, where woman is still subjected to far greater misery than the other sex. Not wishing to embarrass the functioning of the league of nations, however, the women will not demand the exclusion of such nations in the international society, but they will ask those nations to please wake up as soon as possible.

A third important contribution which the women will bring will be a request for the extension of woman suffrage. Here again their opinion will be couched in milder terms, but they will point to the article in the covenant of the league of nations which says only fully self-governed nations will be admitted to membership. They will ask, how can a nation be self-governed if half its population has no voice in the government?

Roumania Sends Delegate.

The leaders in the movement to bring the needs and opinions of the women of the world before the peace conference are still the women of the interallied women's conference. But an international council of women has appeared on the scene and will participate in the future resolutions. Today a delegate from Roumania arrived in Paris. Also Frau Clara Thyber, from Copenhagen, to take part in the deliberations at the meeting which was quickly considering what was to be urged.

One little woman, her blonde youth accentuated by the black of her mourning, caused quite a rumormongering when she got up to declare "I gave my husband, but if I ever have a son he shan't go!"

Pope to Decide Today on Joan of Arc Canonization

PARIS, March 25.—The canonization of Joan of Arc is considered certain, according to a dispatch from Rome. Pope Benedict XV. is said to have made a decision on the subject on March 25.

Faces That "Shine" Lose Their Charm

New-Found Face Powder, Cream and Skin Food ALL IN ONE Gives Day-Long Velvety Freshness to Complexions of Every Type.

"Pleased With the Mirror's Message"

You know your face can't look its best when it "shines." But did you know wonderful LA MEDA Cold Creamed Powder will keep your skin from shining without that ceaseless dab, dab, dab with a puff during the day?

Yes, and LA MEDA does more! Applied with the finger tips in the morning, it gives your skin a delicate, fresh-looking, powdered smoothness that lasts until you get home at night. Rain can't affect your loveliness, nor blustering winds; not even perspiration. LA MEDA is the one final solution of your facepowder troubles. It's pure, guaranteed harmless, and nourishes the tissues marvelously, soothing away irritatingly those worrisome tiny wrinkles. Do prove it.

What is your true preference? Have it in LA MEDA, for a more splendid feature. Fresh, White and Peachblow—take your choice. Your favorite toilet goods counter or druggist has LA MEDA or can get it for you. The large jar is only 50c. And you can try it free first. Just write and a trial size will be sent. Please mention trial desired and the name of your dealer.

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JELICOE TELLS HOW BRITAIN'S FLEET MET FOE

Admiral Bares Defects
in Navy and German
Superiority.

Admiral Viscount Jellicoe's book, "The Grand Fleet, 1914-1916," which has been published in Great Britain and is being issued by George H. Doran company in America, is reviewed at length by D. Thomas Curtin in The Bookman for April.

While the former commander-in-chief of Britain's armada lacks the controversial tone that had been expected, owing to the storm of criticism that his tactics at the battle of Jutland had raised, he is remorseless in laying bare the deficiencies of England's vaunted sea power. As Mr. Curtin says:

"This is not a book of bouquets, diplomatic eulogies, and official carresses. It is a book that says something on every page, a book clearly destined to become one of the world's great fountains of historical knowledge."

Deals with Vital Subject.
"It is so illuminating," he says, "that it could not now be published had not Germany been decisively enough defeated to lose her navy. It deals with a subject second to none in the literature of naval warfare, a subject which we shall always be affected."

"It is a succession of facts which form a clear cut, interesting, and at times thrilling narrative, easily read and understood by the layman who has never even seen the ocean."

Undoubtedly the Jellicoe revelations will have a tremendous influence on future naval operations and probably were the determining factors in halting our own building program until Secretary Daniels and his board of experts have completed their studies abroad.

Admits England's Error.
While the race for naval supremacy was on between Great Britain and Germany before the war, England put her main reliance in the big ships, refusing to recognize the possibilities of the submarine. Admiral Jellicoe frankly admits the mistake. He says:

"The ideas held in pre-war days as to the capabilities of submarines were found after a short experience at war to need modification. In the first place, it became quickly apparent that the German submarines possessed a radius of action and seakeeping qualities considerably greater than those of our own submarines."

"The admiral then goes on to lament," Mr. Curtin says, "the British inferiority of forty-two destroyers for the German high sea fleet. He saw with dismay that he had not nearly enough to act as a screen for the big ships."

This was in the early days of the war, and Admiral Jellicoe reveals the anxiety of the empire during those critical months before the defeat in Britain's sea defense, which might have become fatal had the enemy taken advantage of them, had not been remedied by the middle of 1915.

It was in these months that the fear of invasion gripped England, while German sea raiders defied her naval cordon by bombarding her coast towns.

British Navy in Hiding.
"And thus it was," says Mr. Curtin, "while Britain's armies were falling back in Flanders, did her fighting ships fall back, not only to northernmost Scotland but farther back until they reached Lough Swilly in northeast Ireland, there to remain until the Scottish bases were made secure."

"And all this was taking place behind the mist veil of the north, while the world was taking for granted the overwhelming superiority of the British navy in all branches of the warfare of the seas."

The northwest movement of the battle fleet caused increasing apprehension in inner circles, because the movement increased the danger to the transport of the expeditionary force to France."

Why Didn't Foe Attack?

Admiral Jellicoe says:

"The anxiety of officers in command

The Pearl Shop

Beads
Bayaderes
Sautoirs
Pearls

THIS collection, in variety of colors, materials, patterns and price range, emphasizes the Frederic's reputation for having unique goods other stores do not have. This feature is especially pronounced in the French cut steel, jet, and genuine semi-precious stone necklaces.

\$1 to \$5 to \$10
to \$25 and up

Frederic's

Makers of Classic Jewelry
Eleven East Washington Street
New York Chicago

THE FOUR GENERATIONS

Born Way Out on Edge of City Ninety Years Ago, Between
Lake and Randolph, Mrs. William Clingman Poses for
Camera with Descendants of Three Generations.



GEORGE F.
CLINGMAN
STEWART ABEL
MRS. GEORGE
ABEL
AND
SEATED:
MRS.
WILLIAM
CLINGMAN
PHOTO BY TRIBUNE
NEWS PHOTO SERVICE

Remember the day of March 22, 1829? Perhaps you don't, though it was only ninety years ago.

Well, on that day Mrs. William Clingman was born in a house "way out on the edge of the city—in Wells street, between Randolph and Lake streets."

She has lived in Chicago ever since that day. Yesterday she celebrated her anniversary at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. A. Steadman, 5499 Hyde park boulevard, and her son-in-law, who is vice president of the American Railway Express company.

Her five children, fifteen grandchildren, and fifteen great-grandchildren

of fleets and squadrons at anchor in any of the bases used by the grand fleet was immense. . . . I often have wondered why the Germans did not make greater efforts to reduce our strength and capital ships by destroyer and submarine attacks on our bases in those early days."

Further on Admiral Jellicoe draws this conclusion:

"The lesson of vital importance to be drawn from this review of relative naval strength is, that if this country in the future decides to rely for safety against raids or invasions on the fleet alone, it is essential that we possess a considerably greater margin of superiority over a possible enemy in all classes of vessels than we did in August, 1914."

Gives Jutland Battle Facts.

Admiral Jellicoe has drawn the teeth of his critics by the calm and noncontroversial manner in which he presents his story of the battle of Jutland. He does not seek to justify his tactics except by a presentation of the facts as they developed during the battle.

The most important deductions drawn by Admiral Jellicoe in his book, says Mr. Curtin, are the lessons of

armor. On this subject the admiral writes:

"Inquiry into this matter showed that . . . our ships were very inadequately protected by armor as compared with the German vessels of battle cruiser type."

He further points out that armor and breadth of beam, which afforded greater watertight compartment space and hence greater buoyancy, were sacrificed by the British naval architects for speed. By means of wider beams, heavier double bottoms, and larger air-tight compartments, he points out, German capital ships survived mining and torpedo hits that usually proved fatal to British vessels.

Cost of Thin Armor.

To the lack of defensive armor he attributes the loss of the Good Hope, Monmouth, Queen Mary, Indefatigable, Invincible, Defense, and Warrior. In concluding his review Mr. Curtin says:

"Admiral Jellicoe's book has the added importance to Americans that when the chronicles of our own navy, shall be written we shall already have been made familiar with the setting for our fleet in European waters."

THE GREAT

popularity this
Spring of LESCHIN
and MILGRIM Tail-
leur Suits is most
conclusive evidence
of their superior
style and quality.

No one can be
thoroughly acquainted
with the season's most
distinguished and ex-
clusive models until
she has seen this
exhibit, the admired
of feminine Chicago.

LESCHIN
Inc.

318-320 So. Michigan Avenue

PETROGRAD AS IT IS TODAY UNDER BOLSHEVIK RULE

"Tribune" Writer Finds
Food and Fuel Watch-
word of Stricken City.

(Continued from first page.)
to buy food. These men turn to graft, which was the curse of the old regime, just as it threatens to be the curse of this regime, to get money to pay the excess underground prices of food.

Pay Huge Price for Food.

Every one spends fully half of his time garnering food and fuel. The Russians stand hours in line where rations are given out and tramp through the markets haggling whether they must pay \$9 or \$10 a pound for contraband sugar, or \$2 or \$2.50 for extra bread. The whole revolution now is spelled for the people in terms of bread and fuel. None has enough of either.

This coming spring will help to solve the fuel question. The government promises more food with the opening of rivers and canal systems.

But overshadowing everything is the Red army. More than 50,000 are garrisoned in Petrograd alone. These men in their long grayish brown coats are thicker than were the "Polius" in Paris or "Tomnies" in London during war days. The streets are filled with them.

Reds Stronger than Ever.

Never has the revolutionary army been so strong as it is at this moment. A million men hold 4,500 miles of front against the White guards and allied troops and Poles and Finns, ringing in the central empires. Almost daily they are winning new victories, and today the soviet government holds more territory than ever before. The recent victories have shoved back the White guards in the south almost to the Black sea and have cleared the shores of the Caspian sea.

Primarily this is a city of revolution. The men at its head are city men. For the most part they are intellectuals who were exiled for their revolutionary activities under the former czar and fled back to Russia immediately after the first revolution succeeded. They have no thought of the soil in their hearts. They are measuring Russia's great land question and her millions of peasants by city standards.

I have just written that which is not wholly true, for back of the army and back of the Russian towers the gaunt figure of the Russian moujik. He represents 85 per cent of Russia's millions and some day his latent power and potential mass energy will assert itself and he will come into his own as the real ruler of Russia.

City Leaders in Saddle.

Today the city workers, with their intellectual city leaders, who have spent so much of their lives away from Russia, are dreaming of theories, socialism, and rules for this moujik. These city workers go into the villages and not only demand but take the hoarded grain. They take the rich peasant's horse and order the poor farm laborers to take his cow. If he is poor, they tell him to take the land and property of his richer neighbor; if he is rich and has three horses, they take two of them; they run his life. Down into his lap have dropped the

city "food detachments" and lecturers of the soviet representatives. He does not want them, but he has to like them. If he revolts he is crushed by the Red army.

Peasants Threaten Food Strike.

Today these peasant millions, who once fed Russia's cities and helped to feed Europe, are saying:

"We will plant only enough grain this spring for ourselves. We will go on a food strike."

And all the while the city's thousands are crying for the bread and better conditions of life promised them by the bolshevik agitators when they overthrown Kerensky and set up the soviet government.

[The second of this series of cable dispatches from Petrograd will be printed tomorrow in "The Tribune."

ARMY WEDS NAVY

The Bride Is in the Signal
Corps, Her Husband Fights
in Flanders.



Capt. and Mrs.
J. T. Burns

"The army and navy forever.

Three cheers for the bride and the groom."

The army and navy were well represented yesterday at the wedding of Capt. James T. Burns, U. S. A., and Miss Laura Ann Gernon, of the United States navy signal corps, in St. Patrick's church, Kankakee. Neither had to bother about wedding togs. They wore their uniforms.

Capt. Burns, who commanded a company in the Illinois national guard until the Thirty-third division went to Europe, served with the French and British, and the First and Second divisions of the American army during the Flanders, Voges, and Metz campaigns. The bride is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Gernon. Both bride and bridegroom are on leave of absence.

They were married at 10 o'clock.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. J. Burns.

The bride and groom were

accompanied by their parents.

The wedding reception was

held at the home of the bride's

parents.

The bride and groom were

very happy.

The wedding was a very

simple affair.

The bride and groom were

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ALDERMEN BACK VOTERS' LEAGUE, IGNORE MAYOR

Chicago's new city council will be organized along nonpartisan lines. Mayor Thompson's fight against the Municipal Voters' league amounted to nothing yesterday when a majority of the aldermen attended a conference called by the league at the Hotel La Salle.

The aldermen selected the members of the committee on committees, which is the slate-making organization for the new council. The council committees will be made up on a nonpartisan basis, the same as in former years.

Those selected for the slate-making task are:

West side—Democrats: T. J. Lynch, Joseph O. Koester, alternate. Republicans: Oliver L. Watson, A. O. Anderson, alternate.

North side—Democrats: John H. Bauler, Frank F. Roeder, alternate. Republicans: Thomas O. Wallace, William F. Lippe.

South side—Democrats: John A. Robert, U. S. Schwartz, alternate. Republicans: W. R. Petzer, Guy Guernsey, alternate.

GAS POISON KILLS WOMAN.
Mrs. Anna Mikula, 628 North May street, died of gas poisoning yesterday at the county hospital. She was overcome by gas March 23.

Headquarters company, One Hundred and Twenty-second field artillery, will meet tomorrow at 7:30 p. m. at room 1012 County building.

SHRAPNEL

The Rev. Arthur Rogers, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal church of Evanston, and Mrs. Rogers learned yesterday that their youngest son, Horatio, had arrived in New York on the transport Venezia and that he had been wounded, gassed, and shell shocked while driving a tank in the Argonne offensive. Horatio was a little over 16 when he went to France as an ambulance driver. He spent a year in Italy, and when the Yanks arrived he joined the tank corps. His three brothers also were in service. Sam and Arthur, who won the Croix de Guerre, will be home soon. Paul, a member of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth field artillery, obtained the opportunity of studying at an English university.

The Mothers' Aid of Battery D, One Hundred and Forty-ninth field artillery, war relief, will hold an all day meeting tomorrow at the Strand hotel, 6323 Cottage Grove avenue, to make plans for the regimental homecoming next month. The usual box luncheon will be served.

Headquarters company, One Hundred and Twenty-second field artillery, will meet tomorrow at 7:30 p. m. at room 1012 County building.

Revell & Co.

Another Remarkable Bargain

in Our March Sale

An Importer's Stock of

Room Size

Beautiful Chinese Rugs

60c on the \$1.00

Every Rug a Work of Art

The Chinese have been famous rug makers for many centuries. There is a charm and beauty about Chinese Rugs, with their quaint and artistic design, symbols and exquisite borders, woven in delightful color tone effects that appeal to the connoisseur and all who delight in charming home furnishings. The pieces in the sale include blues, greens, pinks, ivories, tans, rose, cloth of gold and browns, in beautiful color blendings that are wonderful and very attractive.

The collection includes all sizes and colorings. These beautiful Chinese Rugs will harmonize with modern or period furnishings; they are suitable for Parlors, Reception Rooms, Living Rooms, Dining Rooms, Music Rooms, Bedrooms, Halls, etc.

Colors—Blues, Cloth of Gold, Ivory, Rose, Tan, Etc.

Fine qualities in most desired colorings

Pekin and Tientsin Weaves

LOT 1—Rugs Averaging 9 by 6 Feet 122.00

LOT 2—Rugs Averaging 10 by 8 Feet 195.00

LOT 3—Rugs Averaging 12 by 9 Feet 262.00

LOT 4—Rugs Averaging 9 by 7 Feet 175.00

LOT 5—Very Fine Rugs Averaging 12 by 9 Feet 325.00

LOT 6—Rugs Averaging 12 by 6 Feet 167.50

LOT 7—Rugs Averaging 13 by 10 Feet 395.00

LOT 8—Rugs Averaging 9 by 8 Feet 185.00

LOT 9—Fine Rugs Averaging 14 by 10 Feet 395.00

Also in the collection an extra large Chinese room size piece 17 feet 7 inches long by 9 feet wide, 475.00. Other sizes in this lot are 16 feet long, 14 feet long, etc.

Bring the sizes of your rooms. This is the greatest opportunity ever offered in beautiful, artistic Chinese Rugs.

Wabash Av. Alexander H. Revell & Co. Adams St.

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NEW YORK GIVES HEROES OF 27TH BIG WELCOME

Three Millions Watch the
Boys of O'Ryan's Division
in Review.

New York, March 25.—Victorious
heroes of Flanders fields on
which Prussian pride was broken, 26,
men of the Twenty-seventh divi-
sion came back to Fifth avenue to-
day for their triumphal review.

To the thousands who offered all
they had to give on Liberty's altar,
the millions who stayed behind poured
out the full measure of their pride.
The national guardsmen of yesterday
and the civilians of tomorrow symbol-
ized today the martial ideals of a red
blooded race.

The multitude which alternately
laughed and wept, cheered or stood
silent as the procession passed, knew
that a grateful people never paid trib-
ute to braver men.

A Most Impressive Review.
It was in truth the most impressive
military exhibition ever seen in New
York or perhaps in America, unless it
was the review of the Grand Army in
Washington at the close of the civil
war, and the demonstration of the
crowds made the occasion a momen-
tous one.

The police estimated more than
1,000,000 persons were packed into five
miles of Fifth avenue in the sunshine
of a perfect day.

The sidewalks on both sides were
packed with humanity, and at every
interesting street the crowd bulged
out east and west for a distance of
a block. Every open space was packed
with an immovable mass of human-
ity. Men and women hung at perilous
angles over window ledges at imminent
risk of their lives. Men clung like
flies to copings and other precarious
perches.

Three Killed; Hundreds Hurt.
Fifth avenue and all cross streets
were a surging mass of struggling hu-
manity—jostling, struggling, crushing,
and on occasions trampling fallen per-
sons. Three persons were killed, nearly
100 were taken to hospitals or homes
to recuperate, and hundreds more
suffered bruises.

Although the crowds were good na-
tured, they absolutely refused to obey
the 10,000 struggling policemen.

Flying wedges of police, automobiles,
and mounted patrolmen charged the
masses, plowing narrow paths, which
frequently were closed as soon as the
wedges had passed. More than a hun-
dred children and children were caught
in the crush and more or less seriously
injured.

Remember Their Comrades.
There was no shadow on the hearts
of the stalwart marching men save
the memory of the 2,000 comrades they
left sleeping "where poppies bloom."

The clank of their hob-nailed shoes
on the pavement spelled an epic in
American history. Never before had
a full division of Yankee veterans
marched in review in an American city. Every
man of the 26,000 was a volunteer.

Fighting Jack O'Ryan, who led
the line, was the only major general
of the national guard who took his
men to France and brought them back,
still their commander.

Biggest Crowd Mobilized.
Even New York, famed for its
crowds, never had mobilized so many
men, women, and children along a sin-
gle street. To the city dwellers were
added hundreds of thousands who had
poured in from every corner of the
state and from other states.

Through the marble arch that the
city raised in recognition of the deeds
of Washington, drawn by eight black
horses, came a black draped caisson
covered with the Stars and Stripes,
upon which rested a simple wreath.

The catafalque symbolized 1272 men
"killed in action" or "died of wounds."
Behind it marched a squad of twenty-
four honor men bearing a huge banner
upon which blazed a star of gold for
every man who had fallen.

As the crepe swathed gun carriage
moved slowly past men uncovered and
women sobbed, unashamed.

Break into Cheers.
The funeral hush was quickly
broken. Subdued at first as though
the throngs were reluctant to break

FIRST CLASS HOSPITAL ON WHEELS

Wounded Heroes Approve Uncle Sam's New System for Moving Them Without Changing Cars; Woman Cheers One
Boy at Stopover Here.



Mrs. Jas. A. Harvey and Wendell Phillips
PHOTOS BY TRIBUNE NEWS PHOTO SERVICE

the churchlike stillness, came the
sound of cheers. Higher and higher
rose the shouts until they blended in a
mighty roar.

The wounded were coming. The
thousand motor cars in which they
rode made up a cavalcade which
seemed to have no end. Empty sleeves
and turned up trouser legs, crutches
and bandaged heads told of men who
had looked into the land of shadows,
from which the comrades they left
"over there" will not return. But on
the young faces there was no sign of
grief. They laughed and cheered and
stuck in their hats the flowers that
women tossed to them.

Beneath the arch rode O'Ryan and
his staff. Behind them swept the
doughboys of the Fifty-fourth brigade.
"Eyes front," was the order, and there
was no sign of recognition on the stern
young faces when some friend shouted
a greeting.

Forest of Rifles Moved.
On their backs were overseas packs,
and gas masks were slung at their
hips. Topping the rifles bristled a for-
est of fixed bayonets, giving notice to
the world that this was no peace time
parade, but a review of veterans.

Stretching along the east side of Cen-
tral park from one end to the other
was a grand stand, two and one-half
miles long. In it were some 60,000
relatives of the Twenty-seventh. The
other 15,000 seats were filled with
wounded soldiers from the army hos-
pitals, federal officials, governors of
this and other states, members of the
legislature, mayors and official dele-
gations from upstate cities.

Just below the Arch of Victory,
which spans the avenue at Madison
square, the procession was halted, but
the police forced a way for the troops
to pass.

Trench Knife Severs Barrier.
As the head of the division passed
Sergeant Reider Waaler of the One Hun-
dred and Fifth machine gun battalion,
decorated with the congressional medal
of honor and the distinguished service
cross, severed with a trench knife the
silk cord which barred the way and the
Vanguard of the division passed through.

Under the arch the division moved on
through a narrow lane to the "Court
of the Victorious Dead," at the public
library. There the roll of honor and
the records of their heroic deeds had
been placed.

The caisson memorializing the dead
was halted. Eight men, all wearing
the distinguished service cross, who
had been leading the horses, lifted the
wreath of the Twenty-seventh off the
catafalque and laid it reverently at the
foot of the honor roll. By nightfall a
wreath from every state in the union
had been placed beside that of New
York.

Relatives Cheer Heroes.
Up the avenue the division moved
through the Court of Jewels and came
abreast of the great stand on which
sat their relatives.

The volleys of cheers became a con-
tinuous roar as the head of the line
came into sight of the stands. Back
of the doughboys came the divisional
machine gun corps. They were the
men whose orders were in the face of
an impending drive.

"If the gun teams cannot remain
here alive they will remain here dead.
Should any man, through shell shock
or other cause, attempt to surrender,
he will remain here dead."

Bringing up the rear were the field
artillery brigade, the engineers, and
various trains with the Red Cross at
the end of the line.



Mrs. Jas. A. Harvey and Wendell Phillips
PHOTOS BY TRIBUNE NEWS PHOTO SERVICE

Sound Taps for Dead.
As the caisson of the dead reached
the official reviewing stand in front of
the Metropolitan museum a bugler
sounded "taps" while West Point
cadets, standing rigidly at attention,
dipped the colors, officers saluted, and
the army of dignitaries and officials
with Gov. Smith bared their heads.

Another mile and a half past the
packed stands and the parade was over.
Here it was that O'Ryan, surrounded
by his staff, reviewed his men for the
last time.

Under the screen which marked the
end of the way marched the last unit.
The Twenty-seventh division, U. S. A.,
had written its chapter upon the scroll
of fame and passed into history.

REGULAR ARMY OPENS OFFICE TO SEEK RECRUITS

The regular army has resumed re-
cruiting along the lines followed be-
fore the war. An act was passed late
in February to receive men for all
branches of the service who were physi-
cally fit and between the ages of 18
and 45. No rush is being made by
men to enter the service, although a
number are being enrolled each day.

Recruiting officers say they do not
expect applicants in great numbers
until after those who have been in
service have had time to look around
and rest up a bit and think it over.

"We haven't fairly started yet,"
said Lieut. Col. Arnold of the Chicago
recruiting office. "We expect to move
to new quarters soon and in a month
or two we ought to have many more
men coming to us for enlistment."

Some days bring more than others.
Monday twenty men passed the medi-
cal examination, while twenty-two
were sent away Tuesday.

The marine corps is taking men who
can pass its test and the sergeant
proudly said: "We're turning down
many who were in other branches of
service; they were not good enough
physically."

Around the entrances and talking
to the men on duty were to be seen
several men in uniform wearing the
discharge chevrons. Some seemed in-
terested, while others merely "looked"
the recruiting officers.

**FORMER ARMY
FLYER IS HELD
AS A FORGER**
William Harkins, an attorney and
discharged lieutenant of the United
States aviation service, was arrested
last night at the Brevoort hotel by De-
tective Sergeants Lawrence Kehoe and
William Killen of the detective bu-
reau. His wife is being held at the
Hudson avenue detention home.

The detective acted on telegraphic
word from Shreveport, La., that Har-
kins had signed the name of a friend
to a check for \$700 and had cashed it.
He was trailed from there to Chicago
by his baggage.

Harkins' home is at Las Vegas, Nev.,
where he was a justice of the peace.

HOSPITAL TAKES WOUNDED HEROES ACROSS COUNTRY

Train Good as Stationary
Institution, Boys Who
Stop Here Say.

A hospital on wheels, equipped with
all modern improvements and inven-
tions known to the medical profession,
rolled into the La Salle street station
yesterday at 4:45 p. m. over the New
York Central lines with 126 wounded
Tanks bound for Lindavista, Camp
Kearney, Cal. It is the first attempt
to transport casuals cross country
without changing trains.

If anything necessary for the com-
fort, care, and attention of the war-
riors is missing Capt. W. E. Clifton,
M. C., says he is not aware of it. Even
an operating room that could stand
favorable comparison with services
rendered in our leading hospitals is
included. The commanding officer has
directed several minor operations with
the train in motion and claims all have
been successful.

In several quarters the impression
is strong that our wounded have been
transported around the country in day
coaches and with lack of expert medi-
cal attention," Capt. Clifton said. "I
am sure the manner in which this spe-
cial is equipped will satisfy the dubi-
ous ones that the boys are receiving the
care befitting heroes."

Chicago Boy Aboard.
"O, what a grand and glorious feel-
ing," came from one of the cots as
the train stopped at the Englewood
station.

A pompous, smiling chap who
appeared to be favoring a weak leg,
poked his head from under the covers
and supplied the information that he
was a Chicagoan. "The old town cer-
tainly looks good," he added, "but I
guess it will be six months before I
will be able to renew acquaintances."

The speaker was Private Lawrence
Scharpe, who formerly resided at 1603
Fargo avenue. His mother, Mrs.
Bertha Scharpe, moved to Los Angeles,
Cal., while her son was in France, and
his request that he be sent to Cali-
fornia for discharge was granted. He
displayed a shrapnel wound in the
thigh, received near Verdun last Octo-
ber.

Journey to Coast Resumed.
The special, which is made up of
eight hospital cars and one Pullman,
left New York Monday at 10:30 p. m.
It is scheduled to arrive in San Fran-
cisco on Saturday. The last lap of
the journey was started last night at 8
o'clock.

There are twenty-five privates and
corporals as attendants and four com-
missioned officers serving as execu-
tives to care for the 113 ambulatory
and thirteen litter cases aboard. The
officers are quartered in a unit car
once used by the late President
McKinley.

The men do not have to leave their
beds even for meals, which are prepared
in the same car and furnished on small
stands. The coats are of the variety
used for casuals on troop ships and can
be raised or lowered to suit the occu-
pants.

ALIENS GUARDED HERE ON WAY TO BE DEPORTED

40 Pass Through City
En Route to N. Y.;
Secrecy Maintained.

Uncle Sam's "prison pullman"
rolled through Chicago yesterday eve-
ning with another cargo of forty un-
desirable aliens consigned to Ellis is-
land for deportation as a result of their
activities in the northwest. Leo P.
Russell of Seattle, federal immigration
inspector, was in charge of the car,
with four deputies as guards.

There is hope in Ellis island, how-
ever. The last large I. W. W. contin-
gent shipped through here got only as
far as the island. It developed the
other day that none had been deported
and that a lot of them had been re-
leased.

Strict secrecy was maintained by
the authorities last night while in Chi-
cago, with the new lot. The car ar-
rived over the Northwestern at 4:30
and was kept moving about in the
switching yards until 8:30, when it
was brought into the La Salle street
station to leave over the Nickel Plate
at 9:30. Inspector Russell refused to
say why the extraordinary precautions
were taken.

None Allowed to Enter.
The "prison pullman" is a standard
tourist sleeper with steel gratings bolted
over the windows and doors. No
one was permitted to enter the car
while in the station.

Inspector Russell created consider-
able excitement in the La Salle
street station when a spectator, evi-
dently a foreigner, endeavored to talk
with one of the prisoners through the
gratings. He ordered him from the
station under penalty of arrest.

Three women, one nursing a small
baby, were included in the party. They
appeared to be Scandinavians.
Given Small Meal.
At one window a Russian sailor, his
sleeves decorated with service insignia,
pressed his nose to the grating. He
wanted to talk, but there was none to
speak his language. Most of the pris-
oners pulled down the window shades
when spectators tried to peer inside
the car.

Coffee and sandwiches made up the
evening meal supplied the prisoners in
Chicago. The food was prepared in
the La Salle street station under the
supervision of the guards and taken
into the car by them.

The colored porter assigned to the
car was downhearted. "They're no
good, none of dem talk United States
Boy, I see sure glad I see American and
going back to no place."

Census Official for Cook County to Be Appointed

Washington, D. C., March 25.—[Spe-
cial.]—A supervisor of the census for
Cook county will be named about
July 1.

The Cook county census supervisor
will receive a compensation of nearly
\$4,500 for about seven months' work,
his duties to be completed about Feb.
1, 1920, after the enumerators have
canvassed the county. The compensa-
tion for each supervisor is \$1,500, plus
\$1 for each 1,000 or major fraction of
1,000 population enumerated.

The census bureau's estimate of the
population of Cook county on July 1,
1918, was 2,875,118.

ASTARR BEST

MADISON AND WABASH

Middies
and
Middy Frocks
at
The Children's Store



Middy Blouse
Ages 4 to 14
\$3.75

Made of white flannel
with open collar and cuffs
and trimmed pocket.
The separate skirt to
match collar and cuffs, of
copen drill, \$3.75.



Middy Frocks
Ages 6 to 14
\$5.75

Made of white Jean,
trimmed with white braid
and white embroidered
emblems.

ASTARR BEST

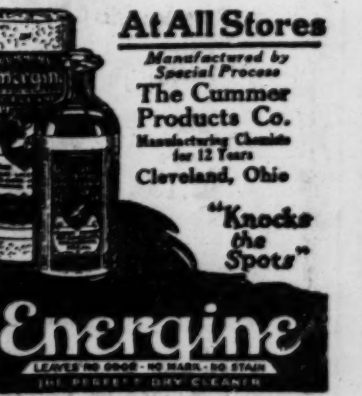
MADISON AND WABASH
CHICAGO

For Grease Spots

REMOVE
grease spots
or stain from the
finest woolen cloth
without leaving a
ring or odor by
sponging with a cloth
wet with Energine

You'll be surprised
at the immediate, grat-
ifying results and won-
der that you had not
used Energine for
every dry cleaning
purpose for years.

Keep Energine on
hand for scores of
prompt cleaning uses.
A pure, colorless liquid
that will not injure the
finest, most delicate
fabric or garment.
Large 35c bottle.



At All Stores
Manufactured by
Special Process
The Cummer
Products Co.
Manufacturing Chemists
for 15 Years
Cleveland, Ohio
"Knocks
the
Spots"

Energine
LEAVES NO OIL NO MARK NO STAIN
THE PERFECT DRY CLEANING AGENT

KNOX Derby

IN the Shayne display of
Spring hats this Knox Derby
stands out as a true symbol
of all that Knox represents.
Superior quality and individual
good style.

Light and Flexible weights
EIGHT DOLLARS
Knox Felt Hats, Eight to Twenty
Knox Cloth Hats, Five Dollars

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO

PALMER HOUSE CORNER

Fifth Avenue

Permanent Friends—

thousands of them increasing daily—make pos-
sible Cutler lower priced "footwear advan-
tage."

It is not hard to appreciate the fact that a
business whose friends increase daily must
always operate on a thoroughly "confidence
creating" basis.

If you seek real and consistent saving in
footwear, without the sacrifice of a single
requisite of style and quality, we invite you to
visit us—to inspect Cutler "quality-of-confi-
dence" offerings—and to make comparisons
anywhere.

The Cutler Shoe Co.

PALMER HOUSE - 123 STATE ST., SOUTH
Chicago's "Greatest-Oldest" Shoe Store
Established 1882

Every Good Coat Every Good Cape Every Fur Coat is made more beautiful and more valuable by a MALLINSON'S PUSSY WILLOW LINING

MR. HOOVER
says
that care in cooking
makes second cuts pal-
atable and helps win the
war. You can work
something of a miracle
and make your hus-
band admire your
cooking, with just
a few drops of
the savory

AI SAUCE

Advertise in The Tribune. Subscribe for The Tribune.

REMOVE

grease spots
or stain from the
finest woolen cloth
without leaving a
ring or odor by
sponging with a cloth
wet with Energine

You'll be surprised
at the immediate, grat-
ifying results and won-
der that you had not
used Energine for
every dry cleaning
purpose for years.

Keep Energine on
hand for scores of
prompt cleaning uses.
A pure, colorless liquid
that will not injure the
finest, most delicate
fabric or garment.
Large 35c bottle.

At All Stores
Manufactured by
Special Process
The Cummer
Products Co.
Manufacturing Chemists
for 15 Years
Cleveland, Ohio
"Knocks
the
Spots"

Energine

LEAVES NO OIL NO MARK NO STAIN
THE PERFECT DRY CLEANING AGENT

The Civil Service Job Getter
A book for clerk-carrier, rural mail and
all second or third class examinations.
Price, 50c. Prepaid. Address
The Balfour Johnston School
Room 1212, 44 Randolph Street, Chicago

BLUFF AND 'BLA' ARE MISSING AT HOYNE MEETINGS

Eyewitness Finds No Orator, but a Sturdy, Sensible Chap.

BY EYE WITNESS.
VIII. HOYNE AGAIN.

Yesterday noon this pleased looker-on at life caught Mr. Hoynes among the men.

It seems that a piece I wrote about him when he launched his campaign just a fortnight ago before 200 of the representative good women of Chicago made him out such a fair haired boy that it was not calculated to do him any good with the electorate of this ruddy, resonant capital. So some friends of mine in this office who also are good friends to him said: "You ought to do him again, so as to make your study of him complete, because he's a regular fellow and a man's man, and if he soft-pedaled a little in front of the women it's because he's a gentleman born and bred."

"But he's a fighter. In college days at Williams he was a famous half back. He has enormous convictions. Nobody can push him off when he has started a thing. And if anybody tried gouging he would come back with a wallop right from the shoulder. You catch him again when he tears things wide open."

"Fireside Holy Terror."

That is what his friends said. So, being ever an acquiescent old soul who likes to be liked, I toddled over to the Olympia theater yesterday noon with the purpose to present young Mack, whom I don't know, as the tireless holy terror burning up the town. If such purposes were possible of accomplishment—

I knew what his friends and my friends wanted: They wanted one of those "atta boy" articles such as I do really think I can write pretty well about Johnny Collins or Rose Stokes or John Flispatrick, or about any body who takes hold of me and stirs the Irish emotionalism that, thank heaven, is my birthright.

Well, it would be just sheer fakery to try to do a story like that about Mr. Hoynes.

His father—and fathers are not usually susceptible to automobile accidents in the matter of their sons' achievements—knew better than that. For when I met him in the lobby after the noonday meeting, he said, relative to one thing and another:

"No, Mack's no orator when it comes to the flowers, but I think he speaks straight. And I know he means all he says."

It's a great thing to be able to have one's father say that about one. And that distinguished looking old man would not lie.

His Father a Gentleman.

Dr. Julia Holmes Smith told a woman's meeting of a fortnight ago that Thomas Mackley Hoynes—that's the father—was "the first gentleman she ever met in Chicago," and the first dinner party she ever attended here was at his house.

That would be a long time ago. Then Dr. Julia went over to young Mack's record as state's attorney, and after she had pointed out this and that and the other good achievement, she said: "And now, God helping us, for the next three weeks I'm going to work for the election of Mackley Hoynes because he's courageous, insistent, self-confident, and an honest gentleman."

That's a pretty wonderful declaration of purpose to be made by a woman who soon will see her eightieth birthday, especially when it's such a woman as Dr. Julia is.

That's the kind of thing, it seems to me—a looker-on at these matters—that you friends of Hoynes must base your campaign on, and not on the hoopla, att-a-boy stuff.

Big Bill's Specialty.

You are confronted with a past-master in that kind of campaigning in Big Bill, and if you sent Mack Hoynes

NO "FRIEND"

Voter Resents Form of Address Used by Mayor.

The following letter addressed to Mayor Thompson speaks for itself:

"Hon. William Hale Thompson, Mayor."

"Dear Sir:

"I have received your letter addressed to me as 'Dear Friend.' You start incorrectly. I am not your friend. I am an American citizen, and I am not the friend of any man who calls himself the mayor of the sixth German city."

"You ask me to hang your picture in the window. I have put it in the bathroom."

"I shall not vote for you. First, because I am an American citizen, and second, because I am a Chicagoan. You have caused Chicago to be considered by other cities as the home of pro-Germanism. During the times which tried men's souls, when it seemed doubtful whether the United States was a nation or only a working place for Germans and other races, whose real home was in Europe, and whose sympathies were there, you chose the German side."

"No camouflaging now that the bitter fruits of your disloyalty to American principles are coming home will hide the fact that when you had to choose between the rest of the world and Germany you chose Germany. You of all men! A native born American, a son of rich parents, the type of man to whom an American would naturally look to lead up with Roosevelt and with Lowden, as Grant and Logan would have lined up with them had they been alive—you counted the number of German votes in Chicago, and you chose your side."

"There is no other issue in this campaign worth anything. The paltry little things which you are trying to make issues fade into insignificance beside the question: Shall Chicagoans at their first opportunity endorse a man who did all he could (as long as it was safe) to help Germany win the war?"

"Or shall they, by voting for Mr. Hoynes, show that there can never be any other issue in the hearts of true Americans when loyalty is in question."

"No, Mr. Thompson, like Belshazzar, you are a lost soul in the balance and found wanting," and the handwriting is on the wall.

"Your 'Dear Friend,'

"GEORGE RUSSELL LEONARD."

to a dramatic school for ten years he couldn't approach Mr. Thompson in his specialty, which is the most engaging, standard, persuasive brand of platform bunk.

In truth, one could like him the better for the fact that he was not different. With the loop throbbing daily with brass bands and brass bunk I don't see that it's a disgrace or a handicap that at least one man in the bunch should stand up and look you in the eye and talk square and quiet and sane about things that really matter to you and me.

Such a difference is not only a contrast but a benefit.

He talked like a rational human being with a sense of future responsibilities. He was sufficiently fluent to command attention and sufficiently forthright to carry conviction. What more do you want? He went specifically into the infamies of the gas company's plunderings and skullduggeries, and he took up that filial chip, Boettcher, and set him down hard where he belongs, to wit, on Papa Roger's knee.

Teeth in Bit-partism.

He methodically, and apparently without any apprehensions as to fugitive shrapnel, stood up in the zone of fire to strip the camouflage away from outposts of the George Brennans, the

Dennis Egans, the Jim Dalleys, and the Bill Feeneys.

He put his vigorous white teeth into "bi-partisan combinations"—telling, for example, how the Republican, Mr. Thompson's newspaper, had once endorsed the Democratic Mr. Switzer's candidacy for county clerk as against the Republican candidate, and he said that as long as that kind of chicanery obtained in this town, if you voted for either Mr. Thompson or Mr. Switzer you voted, "not to redeem Chicago, but to redeem Chicago for four more years."

Here are a few of his tart, taut sentences:

"I am a candidate as an independent—and in all that that word means."

"But the bosses have not cast me off. I cast them off two years ago."

"If elected, I will try and be a people's mayor as I have been a people's state's attorney."

"This is the most curious majority campaign in my experience: Thompson talking national issues, Mr. Switzer talking local issues at all."

"If I, who have been in party politics, have had the courage to throw off the party ties, haven't you the courage to throw them off, too? It's more your fight than it is mine."

Those are only some of the outstanding lines that caught my ear. The fullness of his matter you have had in the past, haven't you the courage to throw them off, too? It's more your fight than it is mine."

Little Imagination.

Dabbling, then, I should say that Mr. Hoynes has little imagination and not much release. Some of his sentences had a sunny satirical poke in the apocryphal and smack of a good reounding platform wallop. With his skeptical mouth—his mouth with the droop of euphuism and dislike in its corners—I don't believe he could deliver that stuff. He would be on to himself and hence voiceless.

On the whole, then, the same at the Olympia as he was at the—so to speak—consecrated—women's meeting—a shrewd, sensible, vigorous, vital young chap, loving his town.

Again his matter was moderate, matter-of-fact, plain-spoken. Again his tone was conversational, his manner normal, his choice of words usual. ("Servile" was perhaps the nearest approach to a record word that he used.)

Voice Surprising.

He spoke in a level tone—the voice soft and nasal, and this was surprising.

Mack's appeal is different and if you want to know how different it is you have only to watch the women propriety owners—gentlemen—coming up to his campaign managers after a meeting and offering their vacant stores for ward headquarters during the period of the campaign.

And so, with every desire to please, and to help the cause of the right against the dark powers, I can't see that Mack, when he "out loose" amid the audience of men in the crowded Olympia, was much different to what he was when he talked in a mannerly, rational way to the Dr. Julias and the Gertrudes Howe Brittons and the Mmes. Chamberlains at the women's tea party at the La Salle on March 12.

Let Him Bother.

In truth, one could like him the better for the fact that he was not different. With the loop throbbing daily with brass bands and brass bunk I don't see that it's a disgrace or a handicap that at least one man in the bunch should stand up and look you in the eye and talk square and quiet and sane about things that really matter to you and me.

Such a difference is not only a contrast but a benefit.

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IN THE POLITICAL POT

Soldiers and sailors chased a Thompson campaign wagon off the street last night at Sixty-third and Cottage Grove avenue. The wagon had a ballyhoo force, with transparencies and slogans. The returned heroes made a flying wedge of their charge and chased it out of the neighborhood.

The West Side Women's club has come out for Hoynes and is mailing an appeal to the women voters to support the candidate who would "rid the city of corruption." The pamphlet carries this line at the top: "Avenge the death of Theodore B. Sachs by defeating William Hale Thompson."

Another line is: "Elect Hoynes mayor and we shall no longer have to apologize at home and abroad for the present conditions."

The Thompson headquarters issued the following: "It has been reported at the Thompson headquarters that the appearance of Thompson buttons on the coat lapels of nearly every street car man moved the traction companies to issue that their employees could exhibit no buttons but their current union buttons."

ing, for the voice came from a bulky, deep-bottomed frame that gave the impression of good feeding. There was no theater about him.

For the rest: Smooth-shaven, as now that we think of it, all the candidates from Mr. Thompson to John Murphy Collins are; the head thatched with brownish-black hair, close cropped, and the baldness creeping into it; a big head, and a ruddy face that would say was of Jewish cast, though there is not a drop of Jew in him. Powerful shoulders. Black business suit; tan shoes; black scarf with modest plaid; turn-down collar. Handkerchief sticking fitfully out of breast pocket of the sack coat.

Among women this man bows profusely and has the knack of seeming to listen to them with pleased attention; to men he says "Hellohowareyou?" [the four words run into one], and he

doesn't care whether these men are pleased or not.

Take Off Glasses.

Humble, untutored toiler as I am in the political vineyard, I can give him one valuable platform hint. Take off your glasses, man, when you start to address an audience. The shimmer of the glass destroys intimacy and by 50 per cent lessens the effect of facial play. You might as well, so far as the finer shadings are concerned, speak from a diver's helmet as from behind those glittering, distracting tauric lenses. It is a great mistake in platform tactics.

As to personality—when one views him in the social circle or the intimate business circle—they tell me he pops with it, that his individuality is emphatic, and that at a cozy restaurant dinner he can pound on the table as hard as anybody—no nonsense, no pretense about him at all.

Tact of a Cow.

"Tact! Diplomacy in the shabby sense! Why, Mack hasn't any of it," said one of his intimates, and went on to tell stories which show that our Mack hasn't the tact of a cow preoccupied with rumination.

That attribute—or lack of attribute—was also to be caught at yesterday's meeting, as, for example, when he said, after big men, or men who think themselves big, like Darrow and Frank Comerford and Everett Jennings, had talked their heads off for him—and Jennings nearly did that—then, I say, Mack had the nerve, when his turn came, to get up and say to the audience: "You have been very patient here, and I must try not to keep you long."

That was a happy compliment—not at all to men who without hope of reward or anxiety for office, had been doing their vocal best for him for an hour and were prepared to continue their best at remote meetings scheduled way up to last midnight.

"Hoynes," said his intimate, Henry Chamberlin, to him one time, "Hoynes," said he, "you have no tact! You

shouldn't write a letter like that," and then he showed Mack a letter he had written to a politician which ran about like this:

"My dear sir: Yours of the eighteenth received, and in reply I would say you lie and know you lie and know I know you lie."

"Very truly yours,"

"MACLAY HOYNE."

Go See Bill? No.

Again when some of the political fixers wanted to close up a row between Hoynes and some of the glacial, routine politicians one of these fixers said, "My dear Mack, why don't you go down and see Thompson and clear this matter up?"

"Go down and see Thompson," said Mack. "Go down and see Thompson! Why, when I want to see that bird I'll send for him."

What he meant was that if he wanted to see Thompson he'd send a couple of constables after him, and he perfectly well knew that as supreme law officer of Cook county he could do it. It may have been a bluff, but wasn't it superb?

Hoynes the Man.

And so, I say, you have got to base your confidence in Hoynes not on Hoynes the platform gladiator but on Hoynes the man and the official—and, for the present moment, on the Hoynes meetings.

Note the intent listening, the decorum, the absence of "blat" at these meetings. Note the fact that yesterday's Olympic theater meeting was so crowded that Mack's father could not get a seat, and that an overflow meeting had to be held in the long Olympic lobby. As early as fifteen minutes to the campaign rushers in charge of the seating of the audience were shouting to men who tried to gain entrance to the lower floor, "They're standing up on the lower floor now—no use going in there!" and they feverishly called on heaven to substantiate that statement.

I'll tell you what it is—the essence of Hoynes—he won't gush.

The Nicest Spread for Your Daily Bread

Three times a day—breakfast, lunch, dinner—you should serve

JELKE

GOOD LUCK

MARGARINE

The Finest Spread for Bread

Why? Because it has a delicious taste and nourishing wholesomeness you can't duplicate in any other margarine.

Because its sweet, mild, delicate flavor will delight and satisfy every member of your family.

Your grocer will refund your money if you are not pleased.

GET YOUR PACKAGE TODAY!

Churned by JOHN F. JELKE COMPANY, Chicago

What Brooklyn said to Omaha

"Welcome, friend from the town of 'Ak-Sar-Ben.' First have an Owl Cigar and tell me then how can you be so young and yet so big? Is it because of your smelters, your railway shops, your stockyards and dairies? Or is it more because you've got that Western Push?"

"Thanks, my Eastern friend," said Omaha, "I must acknowledge my debt to you. Our jobbers sell your sugar. Your harbor exports the grain from the country 'round about me. Now have one of my Owls."

Far-flung cities find ready get-together in Owl and White Owl cigars. Their dependability of fragrance has made these cigars "All-American" favorites—from big cities to tiny villages. Try them. They will tell you their own story of new dependability of smoking.

OWL 7¢

white OWL 8¢

General Cigar Co., Inc.

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DISTRIBUTORS

TWO • DEPENDABLE • CIGARS

Tobey Semi-Annual Sale

Further Reductions on Fine Furniture for Immediate Clearance



Dressing Table, walnut or mahogany, beautifully made and finished; tripartite mirrors.

Former Price \$74.25.

Sale Price \$29.00

The radical reductions we are making on many odd pieces and single suites are illustrated by this dressing table. There are hundreds of these bargains, in many instances only one of a kind. We mention a few as illustrations:

Regular Price	Sale Price
Enameled and Decorated Buffet.....	\$2.00 \$ 39.00
William and Mary Walnut Dining Room Suite.....	154.00 175.00
11 pieces.....	85.00 42.00
Sheraton Mahogany Dining Table, 60 in.....	137.00 59.00
Chippendale Mahogany Dining Chairs.....	21.00 10.50
Hopewell Mahogany Side Table.....	125.00 62.00
Louis XIV. Walnut Dining Table, 54 in.....	82.00 49.00
Queen Anne Walnut Side Table.....	99.00 39.00
Colonial Mahogany China Cabinet.....	8.50 4.25
Louis XV. Mahogany Dressing Table.....	90.00 44.00
Chippendale Mahogany Dressing Table.....	144.00 59.00
Decorated Maple Dresser.....	80.00 34.00
Queen Anne Walnut Chiffonier.....	150.00 69.00
Queen Anne Walnut Bed, Twin Size.....	85.00 39.00
Early American Walnut Dresser.....	64.00 32.00
Louis XV. Mahogany Chiffonier.....	99.00 59.00
Chippendale Mahogany Davenport, damask.....	164.00 74.00
Arm Chair to match.....	150.00 112.00
Wing Chair to match.....	82.00 42.00
Louis XVII. Mahogany and Cane Davenport, damask.....	90.00 67.00
Arm Chair to match.....	250.00 119.00
Chippendale Mahogany Davenport, tapestry.....	140.00 69.00
Arm Chair to match.....	220.00 105.00
William and Mary Mahogany Dining Room Suite, velvet.....	123.00 52.00
Fumed Oak Windsor Chair or Rocker.....	44.00 22.00
Jacobean Fumed Oak Chair or Rocker.....	11.50 5.75
Overstuffed Davenport, tapestry.....	21.00 10.50
Arm Chair to match.....	252.00 109.00
Colonial Mahogany Finish Bedroom Rocker.....	10.00 5.00
Louis XVI. Vellum Chiffonier.....	14.00 6.25
Adam Enamelled Bed.....	145.00 59.00
Hopewell Enameled and Decorated Bedroom Suite, 9 pieces.....	30.00 17.00
Chippendale Enameled Chiffonier.....	795.00 389.00
Imported Lacquered Bedroom Suite, 8 pieces.....	106.00 49.00
Sheraton Mahogany Dining Suite, 3 pieces.....	280.00 139.00
Chippendale Mahogany Side Table.....	655.00 299.00
Chippendale Mahogany and Decorated Dresser.....	60.00 19.00
Lacquered and Decorated Davenport, velvet and damask.....	180.00 89.00

In addition to the articles mentioned above there are many large assortments especially priced for this sale at large discounts, including most of our regular stock.

Curtain Department

- Lot 1. Cretonnes, formerly 35c to 65c per yard; Sale price 25c per yard.
- Lot 2. Cretonnes, formerly 70c to \$1.20 per yard; Sale price 50c per yard.
- Lot 3. Colored Madras, formerly \$1.75 to \$2.75 per yard; Sale price 90c per yard.
- Lot 4. Drapery Fabrics, formerly \$2.75 to \$4.00 per yard; Sale price \$1.75 per yard.
- Lot 5. Arabian Renaissance, Irish Point, Cluny and Brussels Curtains, worth up to \$12.00 per pair; Your choice, \$7.00 per pair.
- Lot 6. Scrim and Marquisette Curtains in white and ecru, fine quality; formerly \$3.75 to \$5.00 per pair; Sale price \$3.00 per pair.

Portieres, Per Pair	Brocades, Per Yard	Tapestry, Per Yard
Former Price	Former Price	Former Price
Sale Price	Sale Price	Sale Price
\$60.00 \$37.50	\$18.00 \$7.50	\$10.50 \$7.50
\$2.00 26.00	9.75 6.00	6.50 4.00
\$8.00 29.50		
\$5.00 17.50		

The Tobey Furniture Co.

Wabash Avenue and Washington Street

Piffeld & Stevenson
Men's Wear

Smart Hats for Spring
Dress—Business Sports

Priced at \$8 and more

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Just to learn how much better and easier Wall Paper can be cleaned, try a 15c can of ABSORENE this time.

You'll never use any other Wall Paper Cleaner after trying ABSORENE. It attracts the dirt just as a magnet attracts iron filings. It lifts off the paper, so it's very easy to wash. Only 15c a can. A can cleans 4 rooms.

H. H. H. the great master gift-giver, is said by ABSORENE dealers at 15c a can. Dealers Everywhere

Advertise in The Tribune. Subscribe for The Tribune.

Last Week of Our Introductory Sale

for our new location at 66 East Washington Street

We are offering special prices in Diamonds, Watches Jewelry and Silverware

STERLING SILVER MATCH HOLDER (Sample of values offered)

Regular Price \$6.00

Sale Price \$2.15

Several designs inlaid in blue enamel and engine turned.

All merchandise ordered by mail subject to approval.

HYMAN & COMPANY
Diamond Merchants and Jewelers (Est. 1859)

64-66 EAST WASHINGTON ST.
NEAR MICHIGAN BLVD.

Knapp felt de Luxe hats Merit as always Priced as always \$6

These new Spring Knapp felt de Luxe hats are certainly popular

THEY mark the very latest in hat styles. They come from one of the foremost makers in America; all the new shades, styles and shapes.

You ought to examine our new Belgian hare light weight soft hats; the most comfortable hat made; at the same time stylish. Also the rich, new color tones in heather mixtures; and our new models in self-conforming derbies; they feel comfortable and hold their shape—the new Cavanaugh edge helps them do that. These are some of the most striking values you will find at

\$6

Maurice L Rothschild
Money cheerfully refunded S. W. corner Jackson and State Chicago Minneapolis St. Paul

What Brooklyn said to Omaha

"Welcome, friend from the town of 'Ak-Sar-Ben.' First have an Owl Cigar and tell me then how can you be so young and yet so big? Is it because of your smelters, your railway shops, your stockyards and dairies? Or is it more because you've got that Western Push?"

"Thanks, my Eastern friend," said Omaha, "I must acknowledge my debt to you. Our jobbers sell your sugar. Your harbor exports the grain from the country 'round about me. Now have one of my Owls."

Far-flung cities find ready get-together in Owl and White Owl cigars. Their dependability of fragrance has made these cigars "All-American" favorites—from big cities to tiny villages. Try them. They will tell you their own story of new dependability of smoking.

OWL 7¢
white OWL 8¢

General Cigar Co., Inc.
Best & Russell Branch, Chicago, Ill.
DISTRIBUTORS

TWO • DEPENDABLE • CIGARS

PSYCHIC PUT TO BALLOT

Hoynes and Svengalis

000

BY CHARLES

The Hoynes anti-today and last climax of the m... a desperate struggle... All the meeting days of the ball posters, press a... or that are based... of the batt... candidates stand... It is the idea... erals—so express... after going over... there are approx... men and women... purpose in life... feat of the press... "mental... unable to get a... mounting wave... where the snap... tremendous strain... Switzer manage... leaning toward... it will fall to... of the desire to... because it repre... in the commun... wants to get a... political domain

Hoynes

Mr. Hoynes, a... Clarence Darrow... Hyde Park res... this psychology... it is more inde... in the industri... to both the St... he and D. ow... gave them the... in store—pre... Americanism... self-determin... chines, "apoli... box stuffers,"... something. The... which everyth... which today... purpose to kee... trained on Hy... fifth, Twenty... enth wards of... west sides. I... alone there a... tered voters—... Negro vote G... Mayor Thomp... tire city

Switzer

The Switzer... elaborate org... "psychologic... All-Nations b... rison and the... tion on North... self-practi... of American... the All-Natio... with men like... publican, ple... for Switzer... leaves Switz... knapsack no... win with the... ing to him, c... at any othe... sidered of a... moment as

Has

PSYCHIC FORCES PUT TO FORE IN BALLOT BATTLE

Hoynes and Sweitzer Rival
Svengalis for 200,-
000 on Fence.

BY CHARLES N. WHEELER.
The Hoynes and Sweitzer forces yesterday and last night approached the climax of the mayoralty campaign in a desperate struggle to be first to press the psychological button.

All the meetings in the final week of the balloting, the letters, posters, press agent stuff, banquets, and prominent citizens swinging the way or that are based solely on the psychology of the battle—which of the two candidates stands the better chance of defeating Mayor Thompson.

It is the idea of the political general—so expressed frankly last night after going over the situation—that there are approximately 200,000 voters, men and women, who have just one purpose in life next Tuesday—the defeat of the present mayor.

The "mental attitude" sharks are unable to get a line on just how this mounting wave is going to topple—just where the snap will come in the tremendous strain of the hour. The Sweitzer managers believe it is already leaning toward them. Hoynes believes it will fall to him, not only because of the desire to defeat the mayor, but because it represents a potential force in the community, when aroused, that wants to get away from the usual political domination.

Hoynes in Hyde Park.
Mr. Hoynes, with his generalissimo, Clarence Darrow, drove into the big Hyde Park residential wards, where the psychological vote is large, where it is more independent as a rule than in the industrial districts.

In both the Sixth and Seventh wards he and Darrow and their line officers gave them the best barrage they had in store—presencing independence, Americanism, patriotism, loyalty, and self-determination; lambasting machines, "politics" and "bribe" and "box stuffs." They think they started something. They think they will overwhelm everything in that district.

From today until next Tuesday they purpose to keep their heavy artillery trained on Hyde Park and the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-seventh wards on the north and northwest sides. In the Twenty-fifth ward alone there are more than 40,000 registered voters—more than the total Negro vote that will be polled for Mayor Thompson Tuesday in the entire city.

Sweitzer in Double Bill.
The Sweitzer forces, with more elaborate organization, made two big "psychologic" efforts at night—the All-Nations banquet at the Hotel Morrison and the Arcadia hall demonstration on North Broadway.

With practically every blood strain of American citizenship represented at the All-Nations demonstration and with men like Emil C. Wetten, the Republican, pleading for Sweitzer, not for Sweitzer's sake, but because he believes Sweitzer has more votes in his knapsack now than Hoynes and can win with the independent wave breaking to him, the managers of this candidate thought they had jarred the impudences.

Sabatini Makes Plea.
Congressman A. J. Sabatini's address to the representatives of the seventy-five ethnological strains at the banquet, which would not get much notice at any other time or place, was considered of extreme value just at the moment as indicating the "swing" of

RESULTS OF 'TRIBUNE' STRAW VOTE ON MAYORALTY

WILL John Fitzpatrick, the Labor party candidate, carry the Twenty-ninth ward?

A representative straw vote by THE TRIBUNE last night in a wide section of the big back of the yards district that lies in the Twenty-ninth ward it appears that Fitzpatrick is powerful there. The Labor candidate snowed Sweitzer under by a vote of five to one. All Mayor Thompson's former strength in the Twenty-ninth—which he won by 2,482 plurality four years ago—seems now to have gone by the board.

The straws tabulated in the table in an adjoining column were collected mostly from men who appeared to be stockyard workers by a TRIBUNE reporter. On account of the unusual result obtained last night the same man will again visit the Twenty-ninth ward today and tonight, when he will cover another section in order if possible to get a thoroughly representative vote—a vote that will show just what the trend in the Twenty-ninth is.

sentiment among these classes of citizens.

"Foreign born citizens," he said, "have demonstrated to Chicago that they are loyal and patriotic. Thousands upon thousands have volunteered their services to the nation and more than 150,000 took out citizenship papers just that they might be able to serve in the army."

Mayor Thompson has done these loyal citizens of Chicago an incalculable harm. Their attitude was viewed by the unthinking in the light of his unpatriotic utterances and he was supposed to reflect their sentiments. His reflection would do the foreign born citizens of Chicago great harm before the American people.

"As Mr. Sweitzer is the only man who can defeat Thompson, I feel that it is the duty of all who respect our city, love our country, and our flag, to bring about the defeat of Thompson."

The resolutions were along this line, introduced by Dr. Peter Clemenson of the school board.

One whereas reads:

"We believe the good name and prestige of the city has been injured by the attitude of its present mayor on matters of patriotism and national policy during the last four years, and its growth and improvement handicapped because of his appeals to race, prejudice in the support of his private political ambitions."

Graham Taylor in Line.
More names of Republicans and Independents were given out by the Graham Taylor of Chicago Commons, like Ben Adhem's name, led all the rest. He said he had hesitated long and prayerfully as to whether to support Sweitzer. He had one set idea—to defeat Thompson. Finally he had talked with the other candidates and he had come to the conclusion that Sweitzer was a good man at heart, meant well, and had some backbone and that he could defeat Thompson if the independent voters saw it as clearly as he did. So he went kerplunk into "Bob's" pond.

Charles L. Dering, former president of the Chicago Association of Commerce; J. W. Duntley of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool company, and Henry R. Raymond, general manager of the National Tube company, also followed Dr. Taylor. Others so listed as switching to the county clerk were B. L. Strauss, Granville W. Browning, J. P. Mann, A. W. Wise, L. T. Jamma, George Ess, Albert M. Kales, R. G. Scheuerman, W. J. Jackson, and others.

Dinner for Clerks.
The department store employees also were claimed by the Sweitzerites. Five hundred of these will be banqueted at the Hotel La Salle tonight.

The Sweitzer movement to get jobs for returning soldiers also went along with some speed yesterday, with Capt. George Hull Porter directing the efforts. He said they would throw the whole Sweitzer campaign organization

A re-canvass of the Third, Fourth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twenty-ninth wards was made by "Tribune" mayoralty straw vote workers yesterday. Different sections of the wards than those previously visited were covered in order to get a completely impartial forecast of the voting trend. The tabulation below represents the votes that were obtained:

Ward.	Character of vote.	Total number of ballots.	Thomp.	Sweitzer.	Fitzpatrick.	Hoynes.
3	Residence and business sections	138	80	46	1	9
4	Do	182	43	92	30	17
10	Do	188	40	73	25	28
11	Do	212	87	104	10	13
29	Do	109	2	16	71	13
Totals yesterday.....						
Previous vote.....						
Total vote.....						

Note—The figures do not exactly balance when added crosswise. This is because a few votes which went to Collins were included in the totals.

behind the movement after next Tuesday.

Mayor Attacks Citizens.
Meanwhile Mayor Thompson continued shooting hard with his psychology—an appeal to the dissatisfied voters of all classes to get behind him as the articulate mouthpiece of their agonies and grievances. He lit into the "influential citizens" last night, calling them tax dodgers, possessors of swollen fortunes, and robbers of the working classes, to offset and nullify the effect of prominent Republican business men dropping to Sweitzer. His idea is, according to the analysts, that if he can't get the boss of a factory, to take the other hand of the dilemma and corral the employees who are sore at the boss.

"In nearly every instance," the mayor said, "the so-called influential citizen who is quoted in the newspapers as opposing my reflection is himself a millionaire, an official in some public utility corporation, a war profiteer, a food speculator and price manipulator or a hireling of one or the other of these sinister interests."

Slap at Rosenwald.
In political psychology "sinister" is a word of major import.

"I have, therefore," continued Mayor Thompson, "invited attention to several of the eminent tax dodgers who are supporting the candidacy of Roger Sullivan's 'good soldier' and have challenged such men as Julius Rosenwald, Alexander H. Revel, and Jacob M. Loeb to deny that they have concealed large amounts of personal property which has not been scheduled for taxation as required by law, and not one of them has accepted my challenge."

"As an example of the hiring class which is yelping and snapping at my heels is B. W. Snow, the handy man of a certain millionaire grain speculator, on account of the appeal to race prejudice."

James S. Agar, manager of the Hoynes campaign, took note of the vital hour in the psychology of the campaign last night.

"The Sweitzer campaign managers," he said, "having used the race issue, the religious issue, and having tried to inject the 'wet' and 'dry' issue into the campaign, are now, in a last effort to bolster up their failing cause, urging citizens to vote for Sweitzer to beat Thompson, on the ground that Hoynes has no chance to win, especially because he lacks an organization."

"For the information of the Sweitzerites and the public, I will inform them that in every precinct in Chicago there will be at least four workers, men and women, and in many instances this force will be supplemented by two and three times that number."

Harriet E. Vittum of the Northwestern University settlement came out for Hoynes. She says she cannot swallow Thompson under any consideration, and cannot support Mr. Sweitzer because, in her opinion, he represents "interests which seem to me objectionable at this time."

The Fatherland letter issue, according to reports received at the Hoynes headquarters, is having wide effect. Ralph A. Bard, who started with the Sweitzer Business Men's league, according to a letter received at the Hoynes headquarters yesterday, has repudiated Sweitzer and come out for the state attorney, on account of the appeal to race prejudice.

YOU'RE dealing with friends when you buy here Money back if you're not satisfied by your own Test of Wear

You'll find the very latest Spring fashions here in suits and overcoats

OUR new double breasted and modified double breasted suits and overcoats are very popular with young men; also the high-waisted and well-waisted models in all the beautiful new style variations for Spring Suits for dress, for business, for college, for high school and for sport wear; all fabrics, foreign and domestic; beautiful new colors and shadings; the latest in everything

Big value in these English-made coats at \$35

THE fabrics are soft and rich in color We have all weights of top coats, overcoats, motor coats, trench coats, rain coats and sport overcoats There are some exceptional opportunities to secure fine Irish and Scotch weaves; all wool; finest workmanship They show the distinctive English lines Solid colors, \$35 heather mixtures and plaids Really exceptional values at \$35

A notable showing of Hart Schaffner & Marx Spring suits and overcoats

THESE clothes include the very latest models now in vogue for men and young men Try on one of our semi-form-fitting, straight line effects; they're very smart; worsteds, serges, chevots, gabardines, imported Scotch plaids, Irish twills, and silk mixture materials They were made especially for us by this well known maker Biggest values in America at \$35

And an immense showing at \$25 \$30 \$35 \$40 \$50 \$60

Maurice L Rothschild

Money cheerfully refunded Good clothes; nothing else

Chicago Minneapolis St. Paul

Southwest Corner Jackson and State

11,000 TURN OUT FOR SWEITZER IN 25TH WARD

Voters of Banner G. O. P.
Stronghold Jam Big
Hall.

If the number of persons attending a political meeting is a criterion, Sweitzer is the favorite mayoralty candidate in the Twenty-fifth ward.

With all fire rules observed, Arcadia hall on Broadway comfortably seats about 4,000 persons. Last night nearly 10,000 persons were on the inside, packed along the wide side aisles so close that one could not move. In the rear of the hall another 1,000 could get neither ahead nor back.

About 1,000 were unable to get near the entrance. They got a dray wagon out in the street, and on this Sweitzer orators harangued the crowds.

McCarthy Attacks Mayor.
Justin McCarthy, the young assistant state's attorney who resigned to support Sweitzer, tore into the mayor right and left.

Former Judge John J. Mahoney also climbed into the wagon and made a speech to the overflow meeting. In which he appealed to all citizens of whatever party affiliation to forget everything to bring about the defeat of Mayor Thompson next Tuesday.

He said the sure way to accomplish it was to vote for Sweitzer, who, he predicted, would be elected by a plurality of more than 100,000.

Inside the hall there was much enthusiasm. The speakers could not be heard very well in the rear of the immense structure, but the crowds back there took their cue from the ones nearer the stage and applauded when they applauded.

A trio of lady singers mixed grand opera arias with "Smiles" and other popular songs, and they were even more popular than the speakers. The big crowd kept them coming back several times.

Sweitzer Makes Pledge.
Sweitzer was given a rousing reception, speaking briefly and pledging himself to be worthy of the votes of the people of the "great Twenty-fifth ward."

He said he would be on the job all the time and would make the mayor's office the real office of the chief magistrate.

He also would stop the "carnival of crime" immediately, put the city's resources to work, push the organization to find positions for all returning soldiers and sailors, and to the best of his ability shape his policies to the end that Chicago's name will be respected throughout the nation as never before.

Sexton for Sweitzer.
William H. Sexton, former corporation counsel and a leader of the Harrison forces, presided and gave his unqualified endorsement of Mr. Sweitzer.

When he said he was for Sweitzer without any reservations the crowd yelled and whistled and stamped and applauded.

EIGHT HURT IN BUS CRASH.
Mrs. M. O'Brien, 34 years old, 6205 Milwaukee, suffered contusions and cuts on the head today when a Chicago motor bus, in which she was riding, crashed into the rear of a coal truck at South State and Monroe streets, seven men and occupants of the bus were shaken up and bruised.

STRAWS

Result of "Tribune" Canvass of City Shown by Wards.

HERE is a tabulation of THE TRIBUNE's mayoralty straw vote by wards. It will be noted that the totals in this tabulation do not balance with the totals in the table covering the activities of yesterday in the wards. That is because the industrial workers' vote, the street car men's vote, the garment workers' vote, and the Socialist vote are not included here.

Ward	Thomp.	Sweitzer	Fitzpatrick	Hoynes	Totals
1	83	215	7	50	855
2	278	74	14	38	404
3	127	87	3	64	281
4	46	104	35	22	207
5	73	106	14	26	308
6	199	156	3	216	474
7	109	191	23	201	684
8	29	57	35	114	235
9	32	93	55	109	289
10	145	102	32	34	273
11	151	131	29	26	337
12	38	54	8	28	128
13	50	45	11	22	128
14	67	97	27	28	179
15	75	211	20	30	345
16	34	59	9	12	108
17	147	70	59	186	632
18	43	196	13	54	246
19	141	13	10	237	283
20	50	45	11	22	128
21	114	208	28	72	422
22	55	24	4	6	89
23	196	82	10	97	285
24	15	18	2	11	46
25	284	264	32	420	1,000
26	181	113	6	82	382
27	125	65	17	86	293
28	88	60	7	21	171
29	60	132	87	63	342
30	56	142	63	29	290
31	132	100	17	71	320
32	155	202	103	108	568
33	136	102	10	97	285
34	131	165	18	46	360
35	345	50	40	80	974
Miscellaneous	11	167	32	206	519
Totals.....					

Note—Some of the wards are being re-canvassed with a more extensive vote. The figures will be added to this table as the ballots are obtained.

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KING-KELLY

39 So. State St. 17 No. State St.
8th Fl. Marlon Bldg. 10th Fl. Stevens Bldg.
TWO Large Stores Above the High Rent Zone

PRE-EASTER SALE

of Smartest New Modes
SUITS-CAPES-DRESSES
Saving \$5 to \$25 on Each Model

Special Values in SUITS
Illustrated at right is an Imported English Mixture Suit with smart double belt, specially priced at \$45.00
Illustrated at left is a Navy Blue Suit of very fine Men's Wear Serge with beautiful vest of Tricoline—specially priced at \$48.50
Illustrated at right is a stunning Suit of Shadow Plaid with vest of Silk Pongee, now \$55.00 priced at \$65.00
Sketch at left is a Tricoline Suit of Navy Blue with Tricoline vest, specially priced at \$65.00

We also invite careful inspection of our exceptional values in Pointe Twill, Men's Wear Serge, Tricoline, Homespun, Mixtures, Silvertones, Velours and Worsteds Materials, modishly designed and trimmed. Numerous models with vestees. All very specially priced, at

\$23.50, \$35, \$45, \$55, \$65 and Upward

CAPES and DOLMANS
Sketch at left shows a lovely silvertone Dolman, fully lined with beautifully figured silk—specially priced at \$38.50
Sketch at right we have a luxurious Dolman of Silvertone Bolina, full silk lined—specially priced at \$58.50

We are also showing many smart ideas in Serge, Poplin, Bolina, Evora, Crystal Cloth, Crystal Cord, Tricoline and Pointe Twill, all specially priced at

\$18.50, \$23.50, \$35, \$45, \$55 Upward

Stunning New DRESSES
For those who appreciate the smartest things in dresses at money-saving prices, we have splendid models in Satin, Crepe Metee, Crepe Georgette, figured Georgette, Serge, Tricoline, Twill Tricoline, and Paulette. Specially priced at

\$18.50, \$23.50, \$35.00, \$38.50, \$48.50, \$55.00 and Upward

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Hassel's Spring Styles Are Ready

The "St. Regis"
An exclusive new style for Spring in smooth black or Cordo mahogany calf at \$9.
Brown shell Cordovan, \$11.



YOU'RE probably thinking about a pair of new shoes right now. These are the days when you do.

We're ready to show you the newest things in Spring shoes, priced at \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10. You'll find that we have very large stocks; everything you might ask for. Dark tans are very popular right now. Come in and look them over; a glance at our ten large display windows will help you find your favorite style.

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Money cheerfully refunded

Good clothes; nothing else

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FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1919.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."
—Stephen Decatur.

THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM FOR CHICAGO

- 1.—South shore—south park plan.
- 2.—Moderate Chicago water department.
- 3.—Extend the Chicago plan—completion of the Twelfth street project and Michigan avenue link—development of Ogden avenue extension, etc.
- 4.—Complete railroad terminals under way and develop other new terminals.
- 5.—Build boulevards along the drainage canals and connect them with the park system.
- 6.—Lessen the Smoke Horror.

FORWARD, AMERICA!

The spread of revolutionary radicalism in Europe must have its reverberations in America. For months the Socialists have been flourishing the title of bolshevik as if it were something to be proud of, and there has been an increase and intensification of the radical spirit everywhere.

We are to have in some degree a testing of American institutions and of the character they have created. Happily, the former are "broad-based upon the people's will" and the latter has been strengthened and clarified by a common trial and by common sacrifices. America is more American today than it has been for a generation, and if we keep our heads cool and our feet warm, we shall come through whatever test we are put to, better and happier than ever.

But we have need for clear thinking and unflinching action. This is no time to drift. In spite of the extent of our prosperity and its relatively wide distribution, there are bad spots which must be cleared up, the effects of a too thoughtless individualism and an excessive scramble after wealth. Most of all, we need to recognize that we are in the great movement for the betterment of the conditions of the average man and woman, and if we have the true spirit of Americanism we shall loyally throw ourselves into it and see that it progresses constructively in our country.

We may be certain that unless heedless radicalism plunges us back into the crudities and privations of primitive society—and that is the direction in which bolshevism is headed—the average man and woman are going to have better pay, more leisure, better conditions of working and living, more security of employment, more protection from illness, and more provision for old age.

We may be sure of this, and we may welcome it and work for it. Every class ought to go to work on this job in the American way, generously, readily, and when it is done we shall all be the happier for it; not merely those who have benefited by it in material ways, but not less those who have made material sacrifices for the better division of this world's goods; the employers who have turned over a part of their profits, as well as the employees who receive them; capital that has taken labor into closer partnership, as well as labor that is given a new responsibility as well as a new profit in enterprise.

We need constructive, democratic legislation in America, such as laws providing against overwork, or safety and health in industry, against unemployment, and for old age and sickness insurance. But we also need more private reforms, such as the general acceptance of collective bargaining, profit-sharing, and fair representation of labor in the direction of industry.

Already this latter movement is well under way, and it is certain to produce early and beneficent results. Great corporations are taking the lead, through profit-sharing plans and pension systems. Business opinion should organize back of this democratic movement and work with the intelligent leaders of labor.

The American labor movement is not bolshevik, whatever the extremists may say. It is constructive, not destructive. It is working for steady progress for the worker, and it is winning it for him. Bolshevism was born of a cruel tyranny which held men in ignorance, poverty, and suffering, without hope of advance. American labor possesses the vote, has free schooling, and is not shut in any class. The sons of manual workers may become and often are captains of industry, lawyers, judges, doctors, teachers, authors, or political leaders. The masses, such as they are, are constantly interested, even passing up and men passing down. American life still means the inspiration of opportunity, and opposed to the demands for an artificial and degrading equality.

There is poverty in America. There is injustice. But there is a constructive, American way to cure them, and Americans will take that way as intelligent freemen, and not follow the bloody path on which the destructive radicalism born of old world life is groping its way.

American life, with its self-help, its pervasive democracy, its hope and power, will not turn back to a jungle. It will move forward, in its own light, better things.

SHORTER HOURS FOR WOMEN.

Thirty-eight states now regulate the working hours of women, and of these Illinois stands almost alone in permitting a seventy-hour week. The Illinois industrial survey, appointed by Gov. Lowden, is recently completed an extensive investigation the result of which it strongly recommends the passage of an eight-hour law for women workers.

Under the exception of those employed on the farm in private households and graduate nurses. On general humanitarian grounds such a law ought to enlist the support of most impartial persons, the compilers of the survey, however, believe that it can be advocated as a practical business proposition as well as a humanitarian or sociological one of legislation. They present statistics to show that the shorter work day does not tend to increase production but in some cases actually has an opposite effect. In three specimen industries the increase in production ranged from 2 to 3 per cent.

There has been a voluntary trend among employers, especially in Chicago, to shorten the working hours for women. In 1918, according to statistics, only 33 per cent of the firms reported had established a day of less than nine hours,

whereas in 1918 the number had risen to more than 62 per cent. In the rest of the state conditions are described as being less satisfactory.

If these employers, without state coercion, find it to their advantage to shorten the work day we see no reason why the hours of women should not be made uniform all over the state. There are numerous arguments cited by the compilers of the survey, but we think the voluntary action of such a large number of employers and the statistics on output are sufficiently convincing.

It may be added that the report was signed by Dr. James B. Herrick, Elizabeth Maloney, Agnes Nestor, Dr. Solomon Strouse, and Dr. George W. Webster. A minority report, attacking the conclusions of the majority, was filed by Milton S. Fiorshelm and P. C. Withers.

FRENCH IMPERIALISM.

Coincident with the news from Paris that the censorship has shut down again upon us we read that French troops in Hungary have taken over a belt in Hungary 140 miles long and 40 miles wide, giving leave to the Roumanians to advance to the east line of this territory. Two French divisions are said to be at Budapest and Serbian divisions are concentrated at Belgrade ready to advance into Hungary on orders.

Evidently the French troops are a part of Gen. Franchet d'Esperey's international force from Salonika which advanced after the surrender of Bulgaria. But their presence and policy in Hungary has been unknown. The result, at any rate, seems to have been not the support of the moderates in Hungary but their overthrow and the engulfing of the country in bolshevism.

On this line, we think, the United States should be slow to follow. French policy, wherever we are given a view of it, seems to be irrevocably bent upon advancing French interests, and certainly the results of French operations in Hungary, whatever their intent, has been not to protect our common interest, which is an early peace, but the extension of the spread of revolution and the postponement of peace.

We think it is high time for a showdown on this whole matter of international policy. Recent events point not to a solution of the European tangle but to an inextricable involvement. Our men fought and died in Europe to overthrow the German scheme of world conquest, but we think they and the American people will not submit to further sacrifices for the sake of arranging an entente imperialist peace. The French have now crossed the Rhine. They demand not only the return of Alsace and Lorraine but the west bank of the Rhine. They demand an indemnity which will amount to the economic enslavement of Germany and Austria for perhaps a generation, and in the meantime, national aggressionism from the entente, is turning to bolshevik Russia.

There is neither safety for America in this situation, nor that ideal justice which Mr. Wilson wishes to calm and compose the immortal rivalries of the old world. It is time for us to make our ultimatum or get out. We seem to have no control over the rushing current of events. If we are to be satisfied only with rhetoric, let us indulge it in comparative safety at home. If we cannot prevent our associates from gambling with red revolution, let us return to our own shores and see that our own house is put in order.

Editorial of the Day

FACTS ABOUT RUSSIA.

[Saturday Evening Post.]

While the rest of the world complained that trustworthy information about Russia was not obtainable, the bolsheviks themselves were busy collecting information about the world. They have collected a great deal of authentic Russian information for the guidance of their recent international convention at Bern. They went to the bolshevik themselves for the information, and having digested it they denounced the bolshevik rule.

Though suppressing every Russian publication not friendly to the bolsheviks, they have great publicity articles on their own side. They have their official and semi-official newspapers and various government organs covering particular fields. It was from the files of these publications that the Socialists compiled their report, taking nothing from nonbolshevik sources, and giving the authority for their statements in each case.

The Socialists were not interested in what the bolsheviks did to the bourgeoisie and they paid no attention to that. Their general idea being the more any body does to the bourgeoisie, or property owning class, the better. They were not interested in reports of bolshevik terrorism, massacres, and so on, for they allow that much disorder of that sort will usually accompany a revolution. They confined their attention solely to the result of bolshevism upon the very class in whose exclusive interests it professes to help.

—namely, upon the proletariat, or urban wage earners. The bolsheviks have been successful in this. They found, out of its own mouth, that it was destroying the very class it is supposed to benefit at the expense of all the rest of society.

The bolsheviks' own reports showed that the population of Petrograd had declined about two-thirds, only about 800,000 inhabitants being left out of about 2,400,000. Population of Moscow had declined about 60 per cent. In one group of Petrograd factories the number of workmen had fallen from 375,000 to 120,000. Moscow metal workers' unions had lost 123,000 members out of 133,000. Chemical workers' unions had lost three-fourths of their members. Other such instances are cited from bolshevik reports.

City wage earners have been disappearing into the highly paid army, drifting out to the villages, turning peddler and petty speculator. Output of a large group of factories had declined three-quarters.

Not only has the number of workers greatly decreased, but output per man has fallen. The Petrograd soviet reported that the state had advanced 36,000,000 rubles to the famous Putiloff works—formerly one of Russia's leading industrial establishments—of which 66,000,000 rubles had been expended in wages, while total output of the works in the same period was valued at only 15,000,000 rubles. From various reports it seemed that the total factory output equaled only about half the sum drawn from the treasury; hence the official complaint that the government has been obliged to print paper money at the rate of 200,000,000 rubles a day, and that the value of its rubles in the interior of the country has fallen 95 per cent.

Last November the central executive committee declared that the food shortage in Moscow was largely due to looting and plundering. In December a government official complained that the mass of new industrial officials appeared only twice a month to draw their salaries. As to an enormous increase in the number of such officials five districts in one province now show 495 officials where formerly in twelve districts there were only 278.

No wonder Kautsky declared: "The great argument of Socialism is that it is more efficient than the capitalist system, but the bolsheviks are undermining this argument."

Of course they still say that though it worked most disastrously in Russia it would work beautifully some other place—any place where it has never been tried. But there is its own report of itself in the only place where it ever has been tried. For bolshevism, aside from its red terror—that is, on the economic side—is nothing else than orthodox Marxian Socialism put into literal practice.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO.

"Fay ce que voudras."

ON PASSING A SOLDIER.
Pale boy, with death in your eyes
And age in your halting gait,
Forgive my fostered fifty years,
As I go strong and straight.
May I never draw breath in peace,
While you draw yours in pain,
If I caught withhold of will or power
To make you young again. F. M.

IT is admitted, even by the L. F. M. V. O., that some substitute for alcohol must be found, in order that life may not be utterly unadorned; and various recipes are going around. We like best a tipple which Philip Hale ascribes to John P. Squibb: "Three parts of root beer and two of water gruel, thickened with a little soft squash, and strained through a cane-bottomed chair."

WE HAVE RENTED AN ABANDONED MINE.
Sir: If there is anything that peaves me, a flat dweller, more than parrots, cocoa-butter, and women who do bare-footed dances, it is the wretch who asks what I am going to do after July thirtieth, knowing all the while that I have no cellar.

AS the apparent object of the line-up is to hand Thompson as many votes as possible, we don't understand, among other things, why Mr. Merriam was not persuaded to enter the field as a super-independent.

NOT TO HAVE MET WARFIELD IS TO ARGUE ONESELF UNMET.
[From the Decatur Herald.]

Although many Decatur persons have seen Warfield time and again, it just happens that he is not known to any of them personally. Edward Powers, who has seen him in nearly all of his better plays, and who knows more theatrical celebrities than any other Decatur person, has never met him. Mrs. Jeannette Powers, Block of Decatur, a niece of Mr. Powers, has met Warfield a number of times.

A MUSICIAN who is working on a Ravel triptych remarked to Mr. Bauer that she didn't "get" it. Whereupon he said a bookful. "You must go back to the eighteenth century, and forget everything between then and now."

Is This to Be Its Epitaph?

Hfc Jacot

CIVILIZATION.

Born 6000 B. C.

Died 1920 A. D.

R. I. P.

EIGHT thousand years of so-called civilization, during which there has been ceaseless flux and ceaseless spinning down the grooves of change; which has been called, for want of a better name, progress. Taking the earth at its youngest, although all observed phenomena have contradicted his hope, man has struggled to establish something permanent. The ant is animated by the same holy zeal, and neither ant nor man is discouraged when his work is kicked over.

LEONARD WOOD.
Our ship has cleared the bar and passed the light that guards the harbor. How the people's cheer Resound as the home-buoy's mark she nears, Safe and unsullied out of the billows' might. We hail her pilot, and it is his right. Her captain, mates, her men who knew no fears, Forgetting one brave hand, the engineer's, That brought her to her moorings through the night.

But we, the grateful people of these states, Cannot forget the debt we owe to you, Who eye foresaw the need before we knew Our danger. As each patriot celebrates Our victory, let him give homage due. Your unseen hand that brought us safely through.

"A MAN who wants a thing bad enough can get it."—Sayings of Ole Hanson.
Almost anything, we should say.

FURTHER PLANS OF THE LEAGUE FOR MAKING VIRTUE OF NEED.
Sir: My husband says (and he usually gets it right) that when the Demon Rum has been vanquished, the Demon Tobacco exercised, and the twin demons, Tea and Coffee, driven into the sea, the reformers will give after the Line addicts, the habitual vixenpokers and the periodic doers. As for myself, I shall jump in the lake.

HIGHLAND PARK.
FEATHERS will be the feature of spring millinery. At least the style show in Milwaukee is advertising "chick millinery."

Seeing It Clearly and Seeing It Whole.
[From the Rhinelander, Wis., News.]

While the amendment does not mention the Monroe Doctrine, it is a good idea being the more any body does to the bourgeoisie, or property owning class, the better. They were not interested in reports of bolshevik terrorism, massacres, and so on, for they allow that much disorder of that sort will usually accompany a revolution. They confined their attention solely to the result of bolshevism upon the very class in whose exclusive interests it professes to help.

"LEAVE Election to God, View of Baptist Clergy."

When in doubt pass the buck.

THE LISTS ARE OPEN.

Sir: Let's have a voting contest, open to all fans of the Line, to find out who is your most popular contributor. I hasten to register my vote for P. S. W., author of "Idylls of the Skillet Fork." I wonder how many other readers looked up the meaning of callipash and calipee. As a prize for the greatest number of votes, may I suggest that the fortunate contrib, should have his salary raised, even to the point of being paid by the State. If you extra reward remuneration for Sunday work justifies this additional expense.

JAY AYER.

"CANTEEN at Brest Best in France, Pershing Says." But any infant knows that.

A Footnote to Who's Who.

Sir: Three traveling men in the New Neal House, Shelbyville, were debating the nationality of the not unknown hand holding the pen. One said he was Italian. John Philip Sousa, a thought he was Italian. E. J. Connelley was French. G. said he knew he was German, "because," ascertained he, "don't you know those Sans Souci beer gardens?"

J. A. T.

"Is Lander Dead? Hell No! Let's Go."—Lander, Wyo., Post.

The author of that should have drawn the prize for the week's best headline.

THE SILVER LINING.

Count that d. l. whose I. d. n. sun Hears not another puny pun Anent "the drought," "July the thirteenth," And

(space left blank where I have cursed). There may be meaning at this address. If these jokes go, but not by me!

WHAT are you going to do with that extra hour of daylight?

NOT KNOCKING THE ORPHEUM FOLKS.

[From the Chicago Economist.]

The Orpheum circuit booking agencies moved out of the Majestic building some time ago, and now the space is taken by good tenants.

Right the First Time.

Sir: A customer brought into my photograph gallery an ancient picture of a gent with a white beard. He called it an anguratype, and I didn't have the heart to correct him.

A. C.

THE Poles, you might say, if you were entirely shameless, are Danish on a volcano.

TRADE JARGON.

[From the Trib.]

Experienced shop sizers, on ladies' hats. Also velvet and buckram pullers.

WHAT shall it profit the Allies if they gain the war and lose the whole world?

How to Keep Well.
By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, of matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit, or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

[Copyright, 1919: By Dr. W. A. Evans.]

ARMY HEALTH HINTS.

THE army method of procuring health is by enforcing it. The supposition is that the soldier is told what to do and not to do, and that it is his part to do it to the letter. In their efforts to prevent influenza from wiping out their command the medical corps at Camp Hancock supplemented orders to be obeyed with a list of posters, some of which are quoted here that local health departments may make use of them:

"There was a man in our town—
Gee, what a lot he knew!
He disobeyed regulations,
And promptly got the 'flu.'"

"A tip to the sneezer—
Cover your beaser."

"A fool is known by his sneeze."
"The discharge when you cough or sneeze in your hand is carried by your hand into the wash water, thus transmitting the 'flu' bug to another fellow through the wash water."

"Insist on boiling water to sterilize your mess kits. Use hot soapy water, followed by hot rinsing water."

"Rolling stones gather no moss, but the bases should be kept clean. Do not use them as receptacles for cigars, spit, and matches."

"Discharge from one nose contains enough bugs to infect an entire company."

"If you must cough or sneeze do so in your handkerchief."

"The best way to prevent the spread of 'flu' after it has once appeared is by isolating the infected individuals. Make your sick tentmate go to the infirmary."

"The liner has its wings,
The 'flu' bug has no wings nor flame,
But it gets there just the same."

"You owe it to yourself and loved ones to see that your sick tentmate goes to the infirmary."

"A good soldier will keep out of trouble. He will also keep out of quarrels."

"They say it is fashionable to get the 'flu,' but who in hell wants to be fashionable?"

"Fresh air and sunshine—health. Crowds and closed tents—'flu.' Nuf sed."

"You owe it to your country to go home well."

"Judy eyes and a sappy nose mean 'flu.' Keep away from him."

"One cough or sneeze may cause a thousand woes."

"You wouldn't spit in another fellow's face. Don't cough or sneeze in his face, either."

"Rolling stones gather no moss—but a wandering nose gathers the 'flu.' Stay in your own tent. Visiting tents is dangerous. Stay out in the open."

"Live right. The time the 'flu' bug will get you the easiest is when you are all in."

ROCHELLE SALTS.

J. F. J. writes: "Referring to a paragraph headed 'Rochelle Salts,' advising a method of introducing these into buns, wheat cakes, the writer would suggest a simple baking powder formula of wholesome chemicals, which will produce Rochelle salts as a by-product in all food prepared with it. The wholesome salts and bitter taste resulting from the use of most of the baking powders on the market is entirely avoided, and the cost is low. Any housewife can make it up quickly. No other kind of baking powder should be used. The best makes of baking powders are practically the same materials and have the same by-products, but cost more."

"Use the following proportions or any multiple combined of each: Three ounces powdered tartaric acid (the acid of grapes), two ounces bicarbonate of soda (common baking soda), two ounces bicarbonate of potassium (common saleratus), one quart of rice flour (or wheat flour) will give perfect satisfaction). Mix intimately by passing through a flour sifter six or seven times and can up in a fruit jar or any tight can. Use the same as any baking powder."

"The tartaric acid in the moist, warm batter or dough replaces the carbonic acid of the bicarbonates, and it is driven off in minute particles of gas, causing bubbles all through the dough and thus raising the cakes. The chemical union of the tartaric acid with the bases of the bicarbonates produces the double tartrate of sodium and potassium or 'Rochelle salts,' which of course remain in the food as a 'by-product,' and in the quantity thus employed is a perfectly wholesome food substance. The delicate flavor of the foods is in no way interfered with or made bitter by presence of any by-product. It is impossible for any chemist or manufacturer to produce a better formula, and after many years' use the writer has found it fully equal to the best and as cheap, or even cheaper, to produce than the poorest baking powders on sale."

REPLY.

Several correspondents have written us that buckwheat cake containing Rochelle salts do not cause gas.

"The government report on baking powders is to the effect that used in small quantities probably no harm is done, but no baking powder is given an entirely clean bill of health."

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

Interested reader writes: "I am a young lady 23 years of age, and am very desirous of getting about two inches taller. My height is 5 feet 3 inches, and I weigh between 120 and 125 pounds. Have been told that osteopathic treatments would help me a little. What can you say about this? If there is anything that can be done that will help me grow, kindly advise me what it may be."

REPLY.

There is nothing you can do which will make you grow taller. The only way to increase your height is by the use of manipulations which will cause you to stand straighter with a little to your stature, but that is all you can do.

THE FRIEND OF THE SOLDIER.

The Friend of the Soldier will cooperate with the war risk insurance bureau of the treasury department, 1307 Stock Exchange building, Chicago, and with the committee of the Chicago Bar association on legal assistance to soldiers and sailors, 105 West Monroe street.

Address inquiries to Friend of the Soldier, "Chicago Tribune." Answers to as many as possible will be published in this department. To insure a personal reply an addressed envelope should be inclosed.

No attention will be paid to anonymous letters.

ANSWERS.

M. V. Gilt—The First division includes the Twenty-eighth infantry. The headquarters of this division is in Montauban, Germany.

M. L.—The One Hundred and Ninth ammunition train has been demobilized. This regiment was never in the army of occupation.

N. M. H.—Information about a member of the marine corps may be obtained from the United States marine corps headquarters, Washington, D. C.

J. H. Christensen—The One Hundred and Ninth ammunition train has returned and is in the army of occupation with the Third division.

A. B.—A detachment of base hospital 32 is in the Santa Maria March 1. The rest of the unit is awaiting embarkation.

Mrs. Anderson—Motor truck company 411 is now located in Chateau Thierry engaged in supply service.

Joan Gray—The One Hundred and Sixth engineers are to sail for home very soon. No date has been set, though.

H. D. Mohawk, Mich.—The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth infantry is in Cherbourg, France, and will probably stay there until they are ordered to a port of embarkation. Their sailing has been slated for the month of April.

Mrs. E. M. Moore, Thirteenth, Ill.—May was the month decided upon finally for the return of the Thirtieth division.

Mrs. Geo. E. Lincoln, Thornburg, Ia.—The fact that the Fifty-fifth engineers trained with the Eighty-eighth division does not guarantee their return to that division now, to be conveyed to this country. The Eighty-eighth division is scheduled to return in May, but the Fifty-fifth engineers may be before that time.

Mrs. E. V. McCaskey—Base hospital 130 is in Yonkers. Company C of the Twenty-third engineers is in Germany. Company D of the Fifty-sixth engineers are reported to be stationed in Colombia, Belgium. Neither of these units has been mentioned for return.

Jack Stone, Kalamazoo, Mich.—Your seven months in the navy and present release from active duty entitles you to the \$60 bonus.

L. C. Culbertson—The Fifty-third C. A. C. has been returned and is in Fort Monroe, Va.

Miss Marsh—The Eighty-eighth division is at present stationed in Gondreville. Base hospital 80 is not cited for early homecoming.

Pat Moran—A medical discharge is not necessary for a soldier to obtain the bonus. He must be released from active duty by a medical board, or by a medical discharge, or by a complete release of his service, with a complete record of his service, to the naval bureau of supplies and accounts, Washington, D. C.

G. P. Sullivan—As your mother has never received the allotment of your pay which you made in her favor, you should complain at once to the bureau of war risk insurance, allotment division, Washington, D. C.; give your full name, rank, and organization, and any other information which will help the department to look up the records. The money will eventually be paid, but there may yet be some delay.

HIS FAVORITE SINGER

[From the Ohio State Journal.]



FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE

Letters for this department must be signed with names and addresses of the writers.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE REBATE.

Chicago, March 20.—[To the Friend of the People.]—Is there to be a rebate on Lafayette avenue paving between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-ninth streets? The street was paved about five years ago and should like to know if there is a refund and where to apply for same.

K. J.

The special assessment for improvement of Lafayette avenue between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-ninth streets was put into

CITY HALL AIDS
RUSH TO SAVE
COLORED VOTESFail to Have 5,000 Sus-
pect Notices Thrown
Away.

Five assistant corporation counsels, tipped off that an attempt would be made to disfranchise 1,500 colored voters in the Second and Third wards by the election commissioners last night and asked that all suspect notices be thrown in the waste basket. The motion was denied, and the election commissioners will begin an investigation today to determine whether any of the names suspected should be erased from the register.

Mayor's Aids Fear "Plot."

The mayor's appointees who rushed in at the eleventh hour, fearing a "plot," were E. H. Wright, W. A. Risher, Frank Righelmer, Frank Ayers, and Chester A. Cleveland. All were from the corporation counsels' office. Mr. Louis Anderson, a former assistant corporation counsel, also appeared for the suspects.

It soon developed that the 1,500 suspect notices filed against the colored voters did not come from the Hoynes headquarters, but were asked for by some other organization.

The Hoynes people had filed suspect notices against the registry in the First, Twenty-first, and Tenth wards, where they claimed the names of dead men and others not in the ward were on the books.

Hoynes Not Interested.

When the array of legal talent from the corporation counsels' office rushed into the fray, Henry Berger, representing Mr. Hoynes, announced that he had no interest in the Second and Third ward cases.

Mr. Ayers then made a motion that all the suspect notices, even those filed by the Hoynes people, be thrown out, as they would disfranchise legal voters. Between 5,000 and 6,000 of these notices have been issued.

The corporation counsel staff contended that the forms used this time—based on the laws of 1887 instead of the ones of 1917—were illegal. The old law provided that a name could be suspected merely on "information and belief." The 1917 statute provides that they must be sworn to.

Will Make Inquiry.

While the election commissioners took cognizance of this contention they said they would not throw out the notices, but would send investigators at once to the several wards to determine whether the notices had been issued in good faith.

WET AND DRY
QUESTION MADE
CAMPAIGN ISSUE

The wet and dry issue is coming to the front in the final stages of the mayoralty campaign.

The question goes on the little ballot for the election next week, and all persons voting on the mayoralty candidates will have an opportunity to express themselves on the question as to whether Chicago shall be anti-saloon territory.

The question goes on the ballot under the ruling of the Supreme court which recently sustained the validity of the dry petition filed a year ago.

In the industrial districts it was reported at the various headquarters last night that the "wet" issue is attracting as much or more attention than the mayoralty contest.

Secretary of State
Corrects Blue Sky List

Secretary of State L. L. Emmerson yesterday wired THE TRIBUNE that two corrections should be made in the official list made public Monday morning of companies denied "Blue Sky" licenses for 1919. These are the Jim Dandy Cigar company and the Urtus Motor company. These companies, he stated, were licensed on "second application."



We put all Our Knowledge into buying the Right Sort of Fabrics and devote our Utmost Skill in Tailoring.

These are the Qualities that make JERREMS clothes so desirable—so dependable.

Prices: \$40, \$45 \$50 and Upwards

Jerrem's
Cutter for Young Men

7 North La Salle St.
3 Stores: 314 S. Michigan Ave.
71 East Monroe St.

The SENATOR TALKS

"Barnum was right," says Megaphone Mike, the human foghorn, who got his vocal training calling the roll at political conventions in the good old days. A few of us were taking in the scenery at Clark and Randolph. The three rival across the street: three automobiles filled with rival bazaar artists were jangling it up for rival noonday meetings, and at the corner an electrical piano was driving votes away from the candidate who hired it.

"Spring is here," says I. "They're starting the rattle-dax. Sure sign the April polls are approaching. But what'll it get them this time? The people are sick of circus stunts. Back in the wards the voters are working the old noodle and the brass band stuff won't drag in the votes. We fell for the cow-puncher parade four years ago—and look what we got."

"Bill's going to get the church vote because of Sunday closing," says an Englewood gloom with an umbrella.

"You're a fine crippe hanger," says I. "Where'd you get that stuff?"

"All they see is Sunday closing," insists the gloom.

"Bunk!" says I. "The dyes are wise. They see the game Bill pulled, or they ought to by this time. They know Lundin merely tried to juggle with Sunday closing the way he did with the war."

"Let me slip you the inside story," I go on. "Any bird on the inside who can remember as far back as October, 1915, will tell you the same thing if he's addicted to the truth."

"When Bill got into office by the famous one-four-seven-four-double-seven plurality the 'Yes, yes, boys' at 'No. 2' were soused with power. They thought it made Bill the greatest Republican of the age. Bill and the insiders made their first trip to the California exposition, taking along a regiment of state troops and a band. The Thompson presidential boom was sprung when ever the train stopped, and by the time the party reached San Francisco it was taking shape. Gov. Dunne, however, blew into San Francisco at the same time as the mayor and regiment and at once became his escort. The governor got the attention; the California newspapers overlooked the mayor, and the presidential boom blew up."

"So they tried it again with a second trip to California. The night before he left the mayor electrified Chicago by delivering to the city council his Sunday closing order. Lundin and the others had figured that prohibition was coming anyhow and it would be good politics to beat everybody else to it.

"Sunday closing had made Bill a national figure, and the presidential boom was taken out of the campaign balls and put on display again. But here's where they showed their hand. In his council message Bill said the corporation counsel had advised him the Sunday closing law was valid and that he would enforce it, because 'it is my duty as mayor to take care that the law is faithfully executed.' Then he hops the train for the coast. The next day he gives out a statement saying that Bill never broke his word. 'I had to enforce Sunday closing; it was my absolute duty,' he said.

"Bill is speeding on his way to the exposition and the politicians in Chicago are saying he has strengthened himself by playing to the dyes, when Tony Cermak flashes Bill's pledge to the United Societies. Tony lets out a roar that shakes the loop. Word is flashed to Bill on the train. Instead of keeping his word he backtracks to Chicago to find the city council all shot to pieces. It looked as if the aldermen would run the mayor through the mangle, and that idea didn't make much of a hit with the guardian of the card index of jobs at 'No. 2.'

"On top of all this E. J. Davis of the Anti-Saloon league then blossoms out saying Deneen wasn't anywhere near the play and the league had no inside help in any plans to indict Bill for not enforcing Sunday closing."

"When the clump was slammed down, however, it was found that favored saloonists were not feeling the heel much on Sunday. It excited the wets still more, and they were wrathful and explosive, anyhow. The dyes, too, in view of Bill's interview, fancied Bill was using rum as a chaser for politics, instead of vice versa. The wets were sore and the dyes were not stampeded. Bill got back to Chicago to find the city council all shot to pieces. It looked as if the aldermen would run the mayor through the mangle, and that idea didn't make much of a hit with the guardian of the card index of jobs at 'No. 2.'

"So the inner circle decided Bill needed some one to help him put the bridge on a runaway council. There wasn't a bird in camp ahead in lining up the aldermen. What was attempted in that direction was raw stuff, like the canning of Ald. Bergen's brother as assistant boiler inspector by George E. Nye because the alderman refused to vote with the mayor. Bill's advisers figure they've got more chance to regain strength with the wets than to win the dyes. The next we see is Dick Folsom out of a job. One afternoon at 4:44 Folsom is corporation counsel. At 4:45 he was not holding the job any longer, and no advance info had been slipped to him he was to be canned.

"Then, in Folsom's place, Bill appoints Sam Etteison, leader of the wets in the senate at Springfield. That's the inside of Sunday closing in 1915."

Gorman's Death Brings
Shifts in Police Force

"There will be a transfer order in a few days," Chief of Police John J. Garity announced last night. "I have a list of policemen who have asked to be assigned to stations nearer their homes. The order becomes a necessity now that Capt. Gorman of the Shakespeare avenue station is dead and his place is vacant."

Acting Captain Patrick Gallery of the Chicago avenue station will be made a captain, as he heads the civil service list. Detective Sergeant William O'Brien of the detective bureau will be made a lieutenant.

AGED WOMAN DIES OF BURNS.
Mrs. Mary Block, 86 years old, 8242 Wall street, blind for a number of years, died yesterday from burns caused March 20, when her clothing caught fire from the kitchen stove.

Jury Decides Mrs. Inman's
Death Was Accidental

A coroner's jury yesterday returned a verdict of accidental death in the inquest over Mrs. Elizabeth Inman, 72 years old, 6140 University avenue, who died in her home Monday afternoon. A gas jet was open. Police reports stated that Mrs. Inman had committed suicide. She had been in ill health for some time.

Wife Returns to Find
Sick Husband Dead by Gas

Mrs. Otto Walleson, 1618 North Artesian avenue, returning to her home and her sick husband last night, smelled gas. She found a gas jet partially turned, and shut it off. Then she hurried to the bedroom and found her husband lying dead, asphyxiated.

At 23 Madison, East
THE COSTUME BOOTERY OF
O'Connor & Goldberg

O-G Allure Pump

To be had in either black suede or black dull kid with hand stitched turned soles and French slipper heels.

\$11.50

Also to be had in dull black vamps and black suede quarters at \$12.

O-G Parkridge Oxford

To be had in either blue, beige or black satin, with worked eyelets, turned soles and slender wood French heels. Made from a superb grade of satin.

\$11.00

All charge purchases made during the remainder of March placed on April account payable in May.



"Your grandfather bought
my first suit at this store
over a quarter of a century ago"

Because—he knew that the very atmosphere of the original store breathed confidence—that the styles were correct, the values just what were claimed. A store built on such a foundation must reach its goal.

Our determination to give the best and serve the best has built, here in Chicago, the greatest clothing store in the world. We've moved our goal still higher to give us inspiration for greater objectives—to render more efficient service in the years to come.

First Long
Trouser Suits

—receive major consideration in this store. Specialists design and fashion them up to our high standard. They're styled correctly and priced consistently. Our windows portray the approved models for spring—see these attractive garments now featured at \$25 and up.

College Floor
Clothes

—a whole floor filled with new style ideas for young men—fashions that are newer, smarter—the cream of the product of America's best makers shown here first for the approval of the young man. Spring suits attractively priced, \$25, \$30, \$35, up to \$65.

Men's Spring
Suits

—our entire second floor has never presented such a masterful gathering of correct apparel fashions of interest to men who dress distinctively. No one manufacturer, but all of the leading makers of America have contributed their best to our showing for spring. Featuring fine suits, \$25, \$35, \$45, up to \$85.

An Entire Floor
of Top Coats

—there is every evidence of supremacy in our master showing. All the correct models, smartest fabrics and weaves, and a wealth of pattern and color variety at your command, including new ideas in shower-proofed top coats and gabardines. The home of the spring overcoat—priced \$25 to \$55.

Boys' Spring clothes—The greater boys' store of Chicago ready as never before. An inspiring spectacle to witness the enthusiasm of the boys and parents over the most wonderful exhibits of spring togs ever presented by this great store. A showing of special values in bigger boys' Norfolk suits at \$16.50. Others to \$35.

Juvenile Fashions—Chic little garments for Chicago's little folks, wool and wash suits and natty reefers. Beautiful styles in matchless fashion array. An exhibit without a peer. Feature values in smart little suits, \$5 to \$10.

Men's and Young Men's Hats, Shoes and Haberdashery—A gathering of spring's smartest fashions. Every article measuring up to the high standard of quality for which this store is noted.

THE HUB
Henry C. Lytton & Sons

State and Jackson—on the N. E. Corner

NEWMAN TURNS FROM AUTOS TO RIVERS; MIRED

Warrant Issued for Arrest in \$350,000 Project.

(Continued from last page.)

resented the acme of sartorial splendor. And thereupon Mr. Newman, according to County Prosecutor E. P. Ayres, gave \$50,000 surety to the county of Huntington that Mr. Clark would faithfully execute the task of making the Little Wabash behave.

Alas! however, all were not satisfied with this assurance, and Attorney David Brook of Wabash ultimately was dispatched to Chicago to investigate Mr. Newman's financial standing. What happened here is somewhat in doubt in Huntington. But Attorney Fred H. Bowers, counsel for the Huntington County bank, asserted last night that Mr. Brook returned with an affidavit by Mr. Newman that the latter was worth \$600,000.

Still all was not well for Mr. Clark, who appeared all of 70 years of age, suddenly found himself unable to prosecute the actual work of construction.

Newman Takes Charge.

"However," he assured those most interested, "my friend, Mr. Newman, is ready to act."

Mr. Newman was furthermore, numerous persons were glad of it; for Mr. Newman, urbane and suave, was universally respected as at least a millionaire.

"My company—the Newman Construction company," he is reported to have said, "will take charge at once. My bond? Of course, that shall be attended to immediately."

But so far as Prosecutor Sapp or Attorney Bowers with admit the bond wasn't. Moreover, machinery began to arrive, which, it is said, Mr. Newman was temporarily unable to pay for. Hence it returned expeditiously to Chicago. Notwithstanding all of which, workmen were hired, including Mr. Clark—at a reported salary of \$5,000 a year—and dirt began to fly.

Negotiates Loans.

President E. P. Ayres relates that Mr. Newman called at the bank and negotiated certain loans. Asked for collateral, he exhibited certain estimates of work performed, showing a total value somewhat in excess of \$25,000.

"As you may see," he pointed out, "all are properly authenticated by J. B. Vernon, the drainage district engineer."

"Very good," said the banker, and drew an order on the till.

Mr. Newman dashed back and forth between Huntington and Washington and New York, where he was engaged in war work. A large and heavily cushioned automobile piled between the upper reaches of the Little Wabash and Huntington's business center. All seemed well. But then, in December, the work stopped.

Other Developments.

Investigation is said to have disclosed overdue pay rolls. As described by Mr. Bowers, the other developments were:

"Judge Van Atta and Judge G. M. Eberhart, who made a joint investigation, found that the value of the work

IN A NEW LIGHT

Salesman and Promoter Faces Warrant in \$350,000 Project.



Harry Newman
HOFRETT PHOTO

had been greatly exaggerated. It amounted in all to \$7,000 or \$8,000. Mr. Newman, too, had given chattel mortgages to the bank to obtain his loans. The property, covered by these mortgages, was subsequently seized by the firms from which Mr. Newman apparently had rented it.

"Then we placed William Broderick,

Typewriters are alphabetical children of business. They should be seen—not heard.

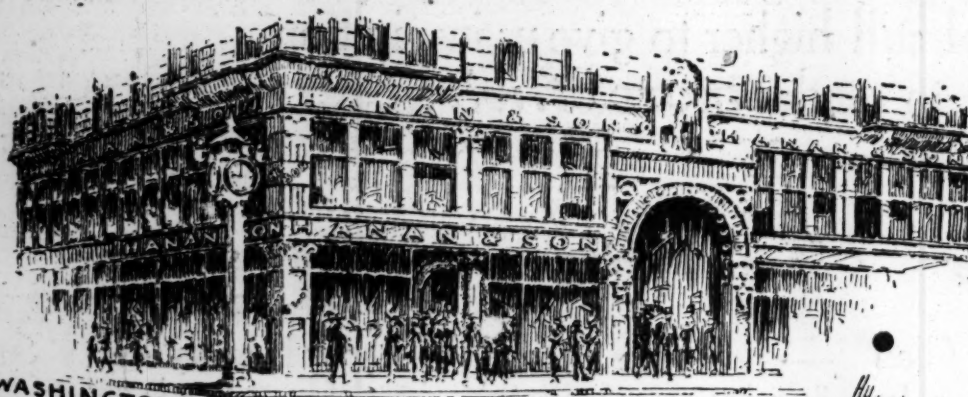
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New spring styles a-plenty are here—representative of the best Hanan craftsmanship, which is second to none in shoedom.

You will delight to see the remarkable array of fashionable metropolitan styles for grown-ups and growing-ups, made skillfully to fit and beset every foot and occasion. Designs and leathers in great variety that daily win praise because of their outward attractiveness and permanent friends because of their inherent trustworthiness.

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ARMY MAN KILLS SELF WHEN HIS STRENGTH FAILS

"Jim" O'Connor, on the New York police force, took pride in his brawn, the depth of his chest, the strength of his arm.

They found his body yesterday in a hotel room at 414 South Wabash avenue, with an empty bottle of poison beside it. His strength had failed him, his chest had sunk. It had been too much.

Papers found among his effects showed he had enlisted, spent months in a training camp, and been sent to an army hospital at New Haven as "under observation" for tuberculosis. He was on his way to U. S. General hospital No. 21 at Denver for "further observation," and had arrived in Chicago on Monday.

An inquest will be held today at the Federal Undertaking rooms, 218 Federal street, where the body was taken. Letters addressed to his father, the commanding officer at the New Haven hospital, and two men friends will be opened there.

KEEP FLATS OUT OF EVANSTON, SPEAKER URGES

"Evanston, a city of homes, does not want the flat building, even in a restricted area," William B. Walrath, 1918 Orrington avenue, a former alderman, made that statement at a meeting in the Evanston council chambers last night to discuss a proposed change in the building ordinance to permit apartments in certain sections.

"The greatest piece of legislation which is benefiting the residents of our city was the amendment to the building ordinance practically prohibiting the erection of apartment houses. The real estate men can't make money now out of flats, that is why they are seeking to have restrictions removed."

The meeting was attended by the general public, aldermen, including all members of the building committee, and Attorney Dwight Bobb, representing the Evanston real estate board. The latter body refused to attend the meeting because the public had been invited, and its request for a conference first with the building committee to talk over technical points had been denied a week ago.

No Punctures No Blowouts

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Investigate ESSENKAY! Get the facts. Test this Better-Than-Air tire filler in your tires and let RESULTS decide for you. The trial is free!

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Rides Like **Essenkay** Not Air **A TIRE FILLER** Liquid

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First Cost Last Cost

ESSENKAY does not wear out like tires. It should last as long as your car. As tires wear down to the last layer of fabric and are discarded, the ESSENKAY may be taken out and transferred to new casings.

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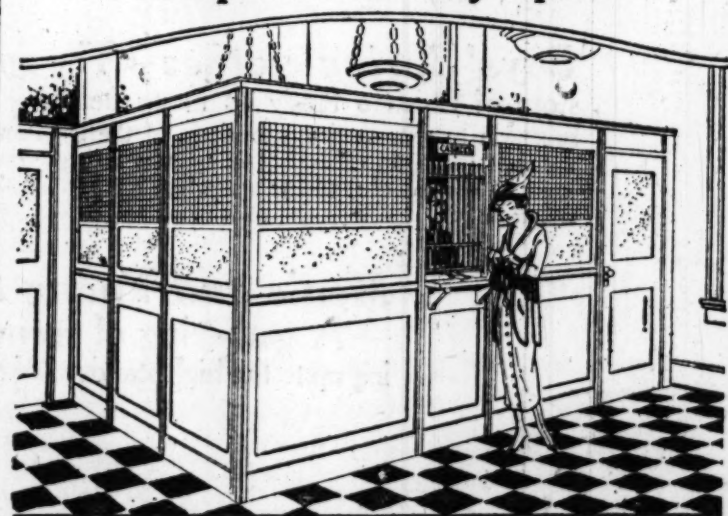
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Use Revell's "Add-A-Unit" sectional partitions and let your office grow with your business. Built in units of 1 foot 6 inches to 4 feet in width, quickly installed and easily moved.

The Revell sectional partition can be erected without confusion or interruption to other work. Thousands of feet carried in stock ready for immediate delivery, in Oak and Mahogany finish.

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RETAIL STORE

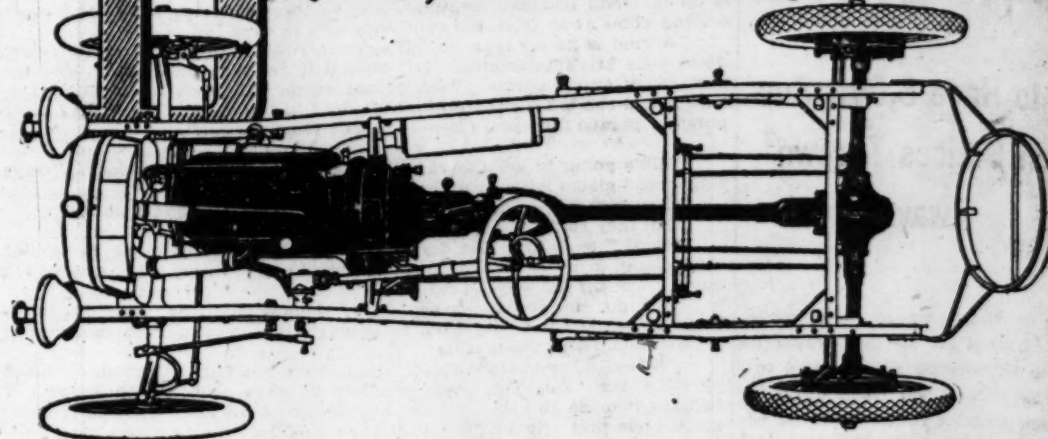
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It is easy to remove any part, from a spark plug to the whole engine or rear axle. It is easy to take up wear at any point where it may occur.

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A wonder paste of marvelous cleansing and polishing powers.

RADIOGLOS—Cleans and Polishes

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FRED HALL DIES; MANY YEARS ON 'TRIBUNE' STAFF

Newspaper Man's Career
Goes Back to Days
of Lincoln.

Frederick H. Hall, pioneer Chicago newspaper man, died last night at his residence, 3929 Vincennes avenue, at the age of 78. He was a resident of Chicago for many years.

Mr. Hall came to Chicago with Charles A. Dana after the civil war and in 1868 became city editor of the Tribune. He held that position until 1890, when he became an editorial writer, a position he held until his death.

Mr. Hall's career was distinctive in American journalism. His fund of information and his grasp of a wide range of subjects of contemporary interest made him the marvel of his co-workers, who recall his habit of wearing an old straw hat in his office at all seasons no less vividly than his other habit of reading a bit of Greek history and literature between the writing of his editorials.

Surveyed the Everglades.

As a young man, Fred Hall was employed in the United States geological survey and helped to survey Florida when it was full of Seminole Indians, who were then being driven from the Everglades. When the civil war started he was in Washington and was a confidential clerk and cipher expert for the secretary of war, E. M. Stanton. When the war was over he came to Chicago and was employed by the Tribune.

A Real Cipher Expert.

When he took the witness stand to testify as a cipher expert for the defense in the case of the late Mrs. Hall, he was asked by the attorney to read a message which was turned over to him for deciphering. The attorney then asked for a fifteen minute recess while he and his fellow attorneys created a cipher message. When they had completed their labors the court reconvened. The attorney handed the message to Fred Hall and said: "Now, read that."

Mr. Hall, who was near-sighted, took the sheet of paper, held it within three inches of his eyes, and in less than a minute handed it back to Mr. Lawyer, saying: "Pardon me, but you've made a mistake in enciphering. If you will correct your mistake I will read what you have written."

Lawyer Sees His Error.

Mr. Attorney flushed and denied that he had made a mistake. Fred Hall was insistent. The attorney had made a mistake, and, somewhat embarrassed, corrected it, then handed the paper back to Mr. Hall, who read instantaneously: "As the hour is now late, and if it please the court, I move an adjournment until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning."

It was regarded as the most remarkable incident of the Suratt trial.

One of the men on the Tribune staff who heard this story and went into Fred Hall's office and said: "How did you read so readily that cipher Mrs. Suratt's attorney handed to you when she was on trial for the murder of Lincoln?"

"O," said Hall, "it was a simple cipher."

"Yes, sir."

"If I put something in cipher, will you read it?"

"Yes, sir."

"The attorney then asked for a fifteen minute recess while he and his fellow attorneys created a cipher message. When they had completed their labors the court reconvened. The attorney handed the message to Fred Hall and said: 'Now, read that.'"

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SUICIDE LOVED HER

She Refused Captain William Murray's Proposal of Marriage. He Killed Himself.



MISS JOSEPHINE SULLIVAN.

pher." And that's all he would ever say about it.

Mr. Hall's imperturbability was proverbial. He never appeared astonished at anything. One night many years ago Stanley Huntley, who afterwards became famous as the author of the Spoonedike papers, having dined too well, conceived the idea that THE TRIBUNE had insulted him, and came to the office for revenge. Tiring of his abuse of the assembled staff, Elliott Durand knocked him down and sat on him to continue the punishment. Just then the door opened and Mr. Hall appeared. As if nothing unusual was going on, Mr. Hall said: "Mr. Durand, when you have finished with Mr. Huntley go out and report Dr. Kittredge's sermon this evening."

Another one: A new reporter came to work when Hall was city editor.

The second day of his appointment he called Mr. Hall "Freddie." Mr. Hall, in his quiet way, said: "Don't be so formal, dear boy; call me 'Freddie.'"

While he was city editor and for long afterward, Mr. Hall's knowledge of Chicago, like his knowledge of many other things, was intensive. It was said that he never left Chicago, but always spent his vacations riding about the city on street cars. He once called in a reporter and told him to interview Mr. Blank. "He lives," said Mr. Hall, "at the corner of Dearborn avenue and Blank street. It is a three story brick house on the northeast corner. You will arrive there about such and such time. If you are later he won't be in, but you may find him at Fahlhauber's Weinstitute on Clark street, near Schiller. If he isn't there go to John Fenn's, at Ohio and Clark street, and you'll find him in the back room playing pinocle."

The reporter found him at Fenn's.

Tries to Start Two Other People's Cars; Arrested

Earl Smith, 27, 1725 Washington boulevard, attracted the attention of Policeman Thomas F. Meagher Jr. last night when he stepped into the automobile of Arthur W. Draper, 6840 Bennett avenue, and tried to start the motor. He failed and walked to one owned by L. A. Ashbeck, 2712 Mildred avenue, at 107 South Dearborn street. Meagher arrested him and he is held as a thief.

MURRAY SUICIDE TRACED TO GIRL'S REFUSAL TO WED

Captain Jealous of Her
Friendships with
Other Men.

The whip of jealousy lashed Capt. William Murray of the United States army and drove him to kill himself Monday morning in his room in the Fort Dearborn hotel.

His jealousy of other men who were in love with Miss Josephine Sullivan, a South Bend, Ind., girl, and his belief she loved one of them caused him to send the bullet from his army automatic into his body.

Once Threatened Suicide.

It became known through friends of both Capt. Murray and Miss Sullivan that on one occasion he threatened suicide in her presence. According to this information, Capt. Murray learned of an engagement Miss Sullivan had made with another man. He called at her house, it is said, drew his revolver, and threatened to either shoot himself or the girl if she left to keep her engagement. Miss Sullivan remained at home.

Miss Sullivan last night admitted Capt. Murray had asked her to marry him. She had refused. She didn't love him. She was willing to be his friend, but that was all.

Told He Was Married.

She had been told he was married and had a son. He had denied this, but shown her proofs from the records of the war department and signed statements from his sister to the effect that he had never been married; but the girl, though admitting he might be an eligible mate, had no intention of becoming his wife.

He had met six months ago when he was in command of the student army training corps at Notre Dame, and she was a lieutenant in the girls' motor corps.

Denies Getting Letter.

He wrote her a letter an hour and a half before he killed himself. Miss Sullivan denied receiving the letter, although a postman was seen to deliver a large envelope to the Sullivan home Monday afternoon.

Rumors Capt. Murray's administration of the Notre Dame unit of the S. A. T. C. was unsatisfactory, found no official confirmation here. The Rev. John Cavanaugh, president of the university, asserted that he had made no complaint regarding Capt. Murray. In the face of this rumors persisted that Capt. Murray had frequent difficulties with the directing head of the university.

Woman's Clubs to Back Oak Forest Improvement

Representatives of several woman's clubs in Chicago met President Peter A. Reinberg of the county board of commissioners yesterday afternoon and adopted a resolution announcing their organizations would support the \$600,000 bond issue for the improvement of the county institutions at Oak Forest. The bond issue will be voted upon next Tuesday.

Screams at Death Lead to Report of a Murder

Screams of a woman coming from a flat at 5031 St. Lawrence avenue shortly after 1 o'clock this morning were followed by the cry: "My God! Irene is dead! Irene is dead!"

A woman living across the street, believing that a murder had been committed, phoned the police, who found that a daughter of the woman at 5031 had died and she became hysterical.

LOWDEN OFFERS ILLINOIS CHANGES IN DIVORCE LAWS

Springfield, Ill., March 25.—(Special.)—Amendments to the marriage and divorce laws of Illinois are suggested in a report submitted to both branches of the legislature today by Gov. Lowden. The work of a committee of lawyers, the report is signed by Justice Cartwright of the Illinois Supreme court.

The suggested changes as drawn up by Judge Charles M. Thomson of Chicago are:

That a period of thirty days lapse between the time a marriage license is applied for and issued.

That two additional grounds for divorce be added—one nonsupport extending over a period of two years, and the other incurable insanity.

That legitimate children born after a marriage is annulled shall be legitimate and given the right to bear the father's name, and that the father may be compelled to pay a sufficient sum to care for the child.

Relative to remarrying within a year, providing that courts may enter a temporary decree, which may be made final after twelve months.

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That legitimate children born after a marriage is annulled shall be legitimate and given the right to bear the father's name, and that the father may be compelled to pay a sufficient sum to care for the child.

Relative to remarrying within a year, providing that courts may enter a temporary decree, which may be made final after twelve months.

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"CHARLIE DAWES" REGIMENT" BACK FROM OVERSEAS

Michigan Man in the 17th Railway Engineers Is Guest of King.

BY C. V. JULIAN.

New York, March 25.—[Special.]—"Charlie Dawes" regiment" got back today. That is the designation which has been attached to the Seventeenth railway engineers, although its former commander, Brig. Gen. Charles Dawes of Chicago, was long since transferred to become general purchasing agent for the American expeditionary forces.

"I'm bringing back Charlie Dawes' regiment," was the reply made by Col. C. S. Coe of St. Augustine, Fla., builder of the Florida East Coast railway, when asked regarding the unit he commanded.

The men of the Seventeenth engineers have not forgotten their former commander and probably never will. They insist he is the most unconventional—regarding military tape—officer in the whole army.

"We used to get leave to go to Paris every once in a while," one private of the Seventeenth said, "and whenever we got there we used to beat it right for Mr. Dawes—er, Gen. Dawes' headquarters. Say, he used to kick out everybody, colonels, majors, and everybody else, whenever one of us privates from the Seventeenth came in."

Many Men from Midwest. Approximately 30 per cent of the Seventeenth are railway men recruited from Chicago, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and nearby states. The regiment was stationed near St. Nazaire for twenty months, and while there it constructed the largest railway yard in the world.

Two Illinois and one Michigan man returned today with brides. The Michigan man, Private Russell M. Everett, of Grand Rapids, returned not only with a bride, but with a pair of gold cuff links personally presented to him by King George and with the memory of having been a guest of President Wilson and the kings of England and Italy.

Has Five Wound Stripes. Private Everett wears five wound stripes, and when he was assigned as orderly to Brig. Gen. Hart, American commander of the district of Paris, his wound stripes attracted President Wilson's attention. Learning the history of the Michigan man, President Wilson announced that while he was in Europe Private Everett would be his guest.

Surprised at seeing a private in President Wilson's suite, King George inquired about Everett, and, on learning his story, announced that Everett was his guest while in England. The Grand Rapids boy was the only private who attended the now famous gold plate dinner to Mr. Wilson in England, and on

CHICAGO TROOP ARRIVALS

NEW YORK, March 25.—[Special.]—Chicago officers who arrived here today from overseas were:

SERGEANTS.
William Bowen, 1238 Ridgeland-av.
Raymond Reynolds, 5445 S. Wells-st.
Frank Ryan, 137 N. Mayfield-av.
Charles Wall, 5232 N. Clark-st.
John Flord, 8024 Rhodes-av.
James Candel, 1200 Washington-st.
Max Goldman, 5703 Winthrop-av.
Henry Jackwerth, 2431 Rockwell-st.
John Crowley, 6310 S. Campbell-av.
Henry Broderick, 4113 Fillmore-st.
John Farley, 5302 Indiana-av.

CORPORALS.
Piercen Underwood, Evanston.
Ernest Smith, 2545 Washington-bldg.
Michael Enzel, 2805 Lowe-av.
Harry Quinn, 4816 S. Princeton-av.
Edward Clobner, 6534 S. Keeler-av.
Carl Delany, 1128 Fullerton-av.
Arthur Biddle, 1750 W. 30th-st.
Bernard Oster, 5314 S. LaSalle-st.
Harvey Guther, 438 Archer-av.
Louis Jax, 2027 W. 19th-st.
Eugene O'Shaughnessy, 4943 Malden-st.
George Larrison, 5730 South-st.
Joseph Drason, 3051 W. 50th-st.
John Jock, 1359 S. Komensky-av.
August Malotey, 1138 George-av.
Harry Sawasch, 3133 S. Dearborn-st.

PRIVATEES.
Bertrand Beder, 6829 Wentworth-av.
Vincent Gattner, 1122 W. Polk-st.
Peter Easly, 6929 Carpenter-st.
Sam Corrallo, 617 S. Sangamon-st.
Edward Anderson, 6851 Lowe-av.
Terry Miller, 2423 Prairie-av.
William Smith, 101 N. Dearborn-st.
John Felton, 522 Eugene-st.
Frank Larson, 3584 Cortes-st.
George Rutenber, 1811 Lafayette-av.
Joseph Romeo, 817 N. Morgan-st.
Frank Winchester, 4040 R. Mainwood-av.
Edward Patterson, 140 Oakwood-bldg.
Albert Gallager, 44 18th-st.
John Manton, 3019 Carroll-av.
William Wehner, 8059 Vincennes-av.
Frank Barrett, 1124 10th-st.
Gerald Lombman, 1036 N. Central Park.
Joseph Shubert, 2644 S. Roman-av.
Jack Daly, 3642 Archer-av.
Frank Harper, 1401 Irving Park-bldg.
William Kurup, 3718 Palmer-st.
Paul Jacobs, Oak Park.
David Hennessey, 7055 Emerald-av.
Harry Dawson, 128 S. Whipple-st.
John O'Brien, 4722 Patterson-av.
Charles Benson, 233 E. 136th-st.
Arthur Jennings, 4241 W. Adams-st.
Albert Keslin, 2839 Haynes-st.
Walter Glerum, 4856 N. Troy-av.
Ernest Resting, 92 W. 48th-st.
Ben Bluhm, 210 N. Central-av.
Abe Musumeci, 1821 S. Springfield-av.
Frank Kolka, 2800 S. Springfield-av.
Leo Melrose, 1839 Bricham-st.
Joseph Siffert, 3750 S. Wainwright-av.
Ben Kulczyki, 2014 Madison-av.
Gottfried Thompson, 4875 Medill-av.
Lewis Maser, 3401 S. Michigan-av.

Orrin Babbar, 6543 S. Halsted-st.
Edward Tyllsted, 3536 S. Karlov-av.
Horace Waininger, 7930 Marquette-av.
Theodore Biever, 6844 S. Pontiac-st.
Henry Prussing, 7536 Calumet-av.
George Voss, 734 E. 45th-st.
Frank Broadbent, 2333 Madison-av.
Walter Matheson, 1254 N. Home-av.
Frank Mastini, 1515 Westwood-st.
Edward Costello, 2024 Emerson-av.
Klausen Mieland, 1207 N. Marshall-av.
Raymond Hook, 840 N. Hamilton-av.
Frank Maciejewski, 3813 Houston-av.
Frank Andrews, 3231 University-av.
Theodore Malt, 1851 N. Keeler-av.
Fred Frank, 4031 Justine-st.
Gus Kostomarov, 1339 Cleveland-st.
Maurice Fitzgerald, 4227 Union-av.
Fred Bonaguidi, 1101 S. Leavitt-st.
Bruno Nickle, 2255 Greenview-av.
Stanley Pagninski, 2651 S. 21st-st.
Frank McCama, 3629 Princeton-av.
Paul Haase, 4936 Rice-st.
Herbert Otto, 5239 Lakewood-av.
John Morrey, 923 Cedar-st.
John Knight, 716 W. 60th-st.
Adolph Koonce, 3237 W. Walton-st.
Arthur Kopke, 3422 N. Harding-av.
Max Boy, 2323 Calumet-av.
Ben Peckol, 834 Orleans-st.
Irwin Gumb, 4444 Washington-bldg.
Frank Koebel, Orchard-st.
George Koletis, 333 N. Dearborn-st.
Rosario Magrio, 6036 Milton-av.
Walter Harvey, 1313 W. 73d-st.
James Rebach, 1930 Spring-st.
Thomas Mortuary, 3749 Cornell-av.
Hector Modini, 8034 W. 22d-st.
Joseph Blane, 5013 S. Wells-st.
Edward Reddie, 3420 S. Leavitt-st.
Henry Blida, 2706 N. Lawrence-av.
Richard Radtke, 3631 W. 50th-st.
Ulrich Tachur, 8334 North-av.
Archie Spiezia, 704 S. Morgan-st.
Eugene Sauer, 3121 Flournoy-st.
Ralph Steinberg, 8840 Fillmore-st.
William Orlor, 3429 Milton-av.
Carl Roney, 2511 N. Clark-st.
Knock Peterson, 1725 N. Whipple-st.
Machia Seifert, 8500 S. Paulina-st.
John Schuber, 715 N. Central-av.
Edward Rossmore, 1310 W. 47th-st.
Stanley Rapska, 1048 N. Roman-av.
Charles Roscoe, 3823 Sawyer-av.
Harry Stevens, 364 E. 50th-st.
Joseph Sindler, 3502 50th-st.
Frank Peterson, 8301 Milton-av.
Fred Sweet, 3216 W. Adams-st.
John Sed, 102 W. 73d-st.
Eugene Clifford, 5121 Michigan-av.
Vincent Stefan, 1020 S. Home-av.
Christian Lund, 2107 W. North-av.
Robert Miller, 2413 N. Oakley-av.
George Swarcwald, 3743 Belmont-av.
Arthur Rousch, Evanston.
Wojciech Masur, 3548 Hermitage-av.
Alfred Lupka, 1551 W. Chicago-av.
Michael King, 5088 S. May-st.
Ernest Landini, 1020 S. Home-av.
Bartholomew Damulovics, 1432 Elk Grove.
Carmen Tort, 1029 W. Taylor-st.
Charles Vitellio, 752 Dekore-st.
Earl Ewert, 7248 S. Halsted-st.
George Frohler, 1827 N. Robert-st.
Adam Blalowski, 1966 Evergreen-av.
Albert Hamm, 2925 Hampden-st.
Stephen Giza, 1134 Cornell-st.

CIVILIAN AIDES.
Charles Roadman, 7131 Regleston-av.
Luther Swanson, 69 W. 10th-st.
Josephine Chapin, 3330 Sheridan-rd.

Chicago Boy Wins Wife. Private James Wall, 611 North Sawyer avenue, Chicago, member of the Seventeenth railway engineers, was ambushed along one day through Parichet, a town seven miles from St. Nazaire. "I was awful thirsty," Private Wall said, "and I happened to see a young woman through a window who looked as if she might give a thirsty dough-boy a drink. I married her last January."

Eleven Brides on Ship. Brides who reached here today numbered eleven in all, and it is no exaggeration to say that of the hundreds of brides who have arrived here from abroad during the last three months, the eleven who arrived today were the prettiest. Which may reassure fond parents back in Michigan and Illinois.

Their husbands were given twenty-four hours leave in New York by special intercession of Col. Coe with the port authorities. It was the first time this favor has been granted newly weds.

DIES UNDER ANESTHETIC. Frances Meminger, 41 years old, 1018 North Wells street, died under an anesthetic the Montrose avenue hospital yesterday.

French homes that evening for dinner. "And Suzanne and I got married toot sweet," explained Corporal George Crabbe of Joliet, member of the Seventeenth engineers.

8,902 MORE YANKS REACH NEW YORK ON 3 TROOPSHIPS

NEW YORK, March 25.—[Special.]—Eight thousand nine hundred and two American soldiers from overseas were landed at this port today by the transports George Washington, Susquehanna, and Venezia. An abstract of the personnel on each follows:

SUSQUEHANNA—Twenty-eight officers and 1,435 men of the Seventeenth railway engineers, complete, divided among Camps Gordon, McClellan, Pike, Hancock, Greenleaf, Sherman, Custer, Devens, Lee, Upton, Dix, Sheridan and Grant, with 238 men and four officers destined for the last named camp; casual companies for New Jersey and Iowa; nine casual officers; fourteen civilians; eleven officers and 499 men of St. Nazaire convalescent detachment; six officers and twenty men of medical detachment for duty. Total on board, 2,293.

VENEZIA—Casual companies for New Jersey, Texas, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana, Oregon, Minnesota, New York, Missouri, Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Ohio, Connecticut, Georgia, Kentucky, Nebraska; one scattered colored casual company; one regular army company; one Illinois casual company of fifty-nine men; thirteen marines of special casual company; six casual officers. Total on board, 1,498.

GEORGE WASHINGTON—Four Illinois casual companies, totaling 375 men; casual companies for Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, California, Washington, Wisconsin, Kansas, Kentucky, and Georgia; scattered colored casual companies; 17 officers and 499 men of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth machine gun battalion, divided among Camps Sherman, Dix, Meade, Kearny, and Bowie; 13 officers and 437 men of the One Hundred and Twelfth field signal battalion, complete, divided among Camps Sherman, Meade, and Dix; 3 officers and 13 men of detachment of the Fifty-fifth service company signal corps, scattered; 36 casual officers, 2 civilians, 112 nurses, and 1 ex-officer. Total on board, 5,013.

420 Yanks Leave Port Today for Camp Grant

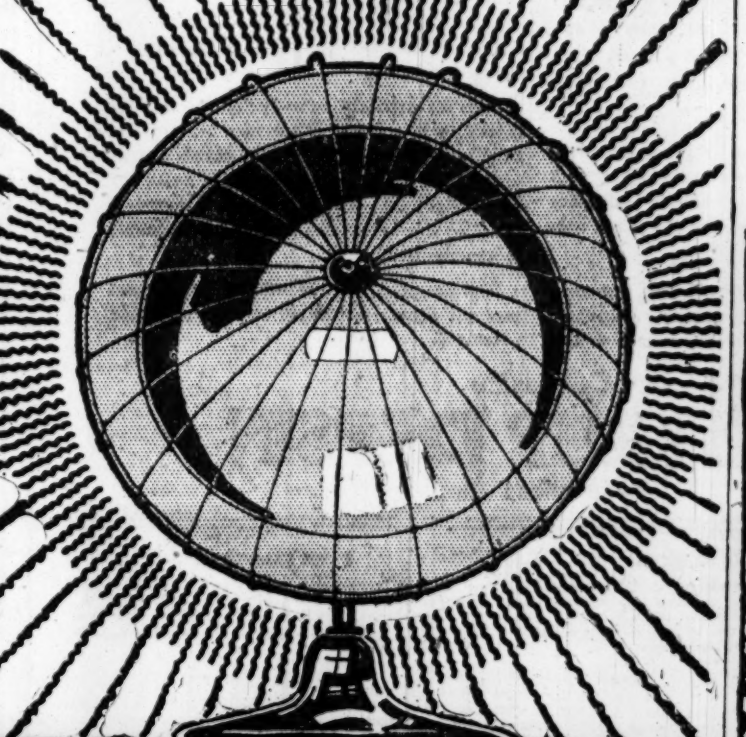
Newport News, Va., March 25.—[Special.]—Four officers and 416 men will leave here tomorrow morning for Camp Grant. The four officers and 241 of the men are a detachment of the Thirty-seventh engineers.

Wireless advices said the transport Pastore, bringing a total of 1,564 officers and men, passed in the Virginia capes tonight. It has on board two New York casual companies and more than 800 sick and wounded.

Crippled U. S. Troopship Limping to Newport News

New York, March 25.—The army transport Melrose, with twenty-four officers and men from St. Nazaire, reported yesterday as being in distress because of a broken rudder about 300 miles east of Bermuda, advised today by wireless that it was proceeding under a jury rig for Newport News, as stated by the U. S. S. Cape Lookout.

Tonight
McK&R
ANALAX
The Fruity Laxative
Quick to act—tastes like candy
McKESSON & ROBBINS, INC.
ESTABLISHED 1873 NEW YORK



Keep Chill Away With a PORTABLE Electric Heater
IDEAL for the damp days of Spring when it's not cold enough to operate the heating system full swing and still so cool you need some warmth. May be placed anywhere you like—fine for the bathroom. The heater illustrated is only one of several styles.
Priced \$10 to \$26
ALL TELEPHONES—RANDOLPH 1130
COMMONWEALTH EDISON
ELECTRIC SHOPS
72 WEST ADAMS STREET
5826 West Lake Street
4823 Broadway
3127 Logan Boulevard
6143 So. Chicago Ave.

Thrift Demands Saving
SAVE FEDERAL COUPONS
Given Free With All Purchases By Leading Merchants

LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE: 5 THREADNEEDLE ST. LONDON, E.C. 2.
OVERSEAS BRANCH: 65 and 66 OLD BROAD STREET, E.C. 2.
Subscribed Capital \$ 172,140,000
Paid up Capital and Reserve Fund .. 71,725,000
Deposits 1,564,855,000
Cash in Hand, Balances at Bank of England and Money at Call and Short Notice 522,580,000
Investments and Bills of Exchange .. 568,965,000
Advances 521,850,000
To American Officers Proceeding to Europe
This Bank has made arrangements to enable American Officers having accounts with them to Cash their Cheques free of charge in France at any Branch of the Bank of France or of the Societe Generale and at the Banque Francaise pour le Commerce et l'Industrie, Paris; in Italy at any Branch of the Banca Commerciale Italiana, and in the Near East at any Branch of the Imperial Ottoman Bank.
Customers have the advantage of using all or any of the 1,300 Offices of the Bank for their business connections and for their Mail, which will be carefully distributed.
Branches are established at all the Camps where American Troops are stationed in England.
Sir EDWARD H. HOLDEN, Bart., Chairman



HELMAR
15 cents for 10
TURKISH CIGARETTES

The one pure Turkish cigarette we all can afford is HELMAR.
Only a trifle higher in price than ordinary brands—and
Incomparably Superior.
They are Pure Turkish!
100%
Anagorres Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World
Quality-Superb

ADAMS Black Jack CHEWING GUM

Good for the Throat
ADAMS Black Jack CHEWING GUM
GOOD FOR THE THROAT

SOX SCOOT AND IN THE MU BOSS CRIES

Vets and Rookies Tons of Pep and of Embony

BY I. E. SAN

Mineral Wells, Tex. [Special.]—With an incoming most of their ball Sox found enough high thirty-ones of them, and three hours of condition after afternoon, with the Sox pulling on the reins to use the curb, instead of the whole bunch. Veterans and rookies if they were hungry for the mud into which to venture after stray capers so spryly that stopped both practices before he intended. O hunting, and a little of the far outfield was the den variety of event. No team ever show physical trim than the Sox. Their first appearance disclosed a phlegmatic "baggage" uses it to the fact players have been working ever since last night. It will be the rubber shirts on Jackson took his turn today.

Pitchers Biggest Little time will be the men physically the muscles without a trim, the Sox are the only two has to do to get ready. There was no chance of this today, as there was little enough. Gleason's biggest pitcher in the Sox, some pitchers in the Sox Saturday and Sunday were cutting loose from Gleason stopped them. Gleason, the Sox pitcher, was discharged from the Sox. That will give Haas for the extra outfield he turns out to be a make an interesting fielder with Hargy Cerny, Conroy, and M.

FEDS' SUIT O.B. VIOLANTI-TR

Washington, D. C. [Special.]—Organized baseball players are charged with these are charges. al pastime which attt funct Baltimore Fed sought to prove today court of the District suit for \$200,000, dan clubs of the Nation leagues and certain eral league.

The charges were L. Marbury of court more club, who decl is a subject of comm state commerce and baseball by monie throtled competition ble to prosecute trust laws of the co He recited the dan "Feds" sustained contention, by read of the other clas league, thereby pre from continuing i placed this injury at the law provided e times the actuali Mr. Marbury paid ball playing as a physical develop largely instrumental American "dough the battlefield of Baseball officials included Ban Johns American league, ident of the Nation must Herrmann, cltional commission, might said that the continue at least tw bly a month.

Hank Severid Released at

Des Moines, Ia. M Severid, catcher Americans, was di army today at Car ppe to join the B

NEW WATERWAY BILLS APPROVED BY COMMITTEE

Sent to Floors of House
and Senate; Labor
Laws Advance.

BY E. O. PHILLIPS.

Springfield, Ill., March 25.—(Special.)—Administration waterway bills took a long step forward today. By unanimous vote in senate and house committees the \$20,000,000 plan was approved, and the three constructive bills were sent to the floors of the respective houses.

The bills that carry the actual appropriations of \$20,000,000, contingent upon the passage of the three preliminary measures, are to be reported tomorrow.

The first of the three bills approved today, the Easington-Gregory bill, accepts the building of the Lockport-La Salle stretch, via the "river route," with provision for long locks and a possible fourteen foot depth. The second provides for the issuance of the \$20,000,000 in bonds already authorized by vote of the people. The third transfers to the waterway authorities the Illinois and Michigan canal.

Labor Bills Advance.

Bills affecting organized labor progressed today, the anti-injunction bill going to third reading in the house without objection, and a woman's eight hour bill being introduced in the senate by Barr of Joliet. The latter provides that no female shall be employed (in a long scheduled list of industries) more than eight hours a day, or forty-eight hours a week. The hours of work may be so arranged as to permit the employment of females at any time and do not apply to nurses while in service in operating rooms.

The Anti-Saloon league's enforcement bill was introduced in the senate by Senator Wheeler of Springfield and in the house by Representative Rice of Lewistown. It provides for the appointment of a state commissioner at \$5,000, four deputy commissioners at \$4,000, and twenty-five investigators at \$6 per day to enforce approaching state "dry" laws.

Utilities Hearing April 2.

The final hearing in the senate committee on public utilities legislation will be held April 2 at Springfield. The house subcommittee that is to conduct hearings in Chicago was announced today by Chairman Brinkman as follows: Brinkman, chairman; Dahlberg, Vickers, Fieldstock, Marcy, Walz, Vice, Browne, Fahy, Gorman, J. W. Ryan, Frank Ryan, Mitchell.

The revision of the practice act, affecting common law procedure, was passed by the senate this day after a spirited debate. It is based upon the original "Gilbert bill" and supported by the bar associations. It passed with the exact constitutional majority of twenty-six votes.

Senator Glacken secured a favorable report from the senate committee on community welfare, providing for a half mill county tax to provide a "maternity fund."

Number of Bills Pass.

The senate passed bills to make library boards in commission form cities appointive; to clean up the secretary of state's records of records of defunct corporations; to give municipalities the right to levy a 3 mill tax to oil streets, and to give soldier-teachers credit on the state pension fund for time served in the army.

Senator Ross advanced his bill that adds La Grange, Brookfield, La Grange Park, and Western Springs to the sanitary district of Chicago.

The house passed the senate bill granting additional time to Cook county to make a supplementary budget; the senate bill to provide for free recording of discharges of soldiers and sailors; and the Shurtliff house bill changing the method of printing and distributing Supreme court decisions.



**Varied,
Unusual,
Correct,**

Practically no end of Fabrics—Fabrics of the finest textures and latest weaves—

An assortment unequalled anywhere

DEPENDABLE FABRICS
These are the qualifications of our Spring Woolens.

Prices: \$40, \$45 \$50 and Upwards

Jerome
Call for Young Men

7 North La Salle St.
3 Stores: 314 S. Michigan Ave.
71 East Monroe St.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co

—Basement—

With the Opening of the Doors of
This Store Thursday Morning —

Basement Anniversary Sale

The fifteenth annual recurrence.

The greatest Basement Sale of its kind we have ever planned.

A vaster aggregation of new under-bought and under-priced spring and summer merchandise than this store ever before gathered for a Basement Anniversary Sale providing the apparel needs of women, men and children as well as many necessities for the home.

Qualities throughout every single assortment in these tremendous stocks will be found as usual only those certain to prove dependable.

And every department in this great, bright and newly remodeled Basement Store will offer merchandise on this occasion at prices which have not been noted on similar grades for several years.

Details will be printed in this evening's newspapers—but even details can hardly convey the wonderful possibilities of the 15th Basement Anniversary Sale—so plan to attend this sale early and visit every department of the basement to see what is offered, which, through lack of space, cannot be advertised.

Mandel Brothers

House dress shop, third floor

Morning trimness and comfort in

practical percale dresses

attractively
priced 2.50

In pleasing stripes or figures, styled with belt and two pockets—illustrated.

Farmerette
suits, 3.95

Highly desirable and convenient for work in the garden or around the home.

The suit sketched is of khaki drill cloth, made with buttoned adjustable ankle; another style is in blue chambray. Both are one-piece garments with long sleeves, button-front, belt all round and large pockets.

Farmerette suits of gray cheviot at 5.95. Third floor.



Matthews

Outfitters to Women
21 East Madison Street
Between State and Wabash
THE SHOP OF PERSONAL SERVICE

**DRESS
SALE**

Extraordinary
Embracing Values Regularly Shown
Up to \$75, at

24.75 29.75 39.75

INCLUDED ARE FROCKS FOR EVERY OCCASION and in a multiplicity of fascinating effects. Frocks are here of FIGURED GEORGETTE, FOULARD, CHARMUSE, TRICOTINE, SERGE, JERSEY, TAFFETA, etc., that with EASTER just ahead can't help but appeal to your GOOD TASTE and KEEN SENSE OF VALUE.

The Choicest Plums Are Those First Plucked. Come Early.

Also Very Special Offerings in
Spring Suits and Wraps
With Unusual Values at
\$25 39.75 49.75 69.75

READ TRIBUNE ADS
AND PROFIT THEREBY

TRIBUNE READERS ARE
INTELLIGENT READERS



© 1919 Kincaid & Kimball, Inc.

Men's and young men's topcoats

Brandegge, Kincaid Clothes

at **26.50**

The famous makers of the Brandegge-Kincaid line made a considerable concession to us on their sample garments and small lots, wishing to dispose of them quickly. We quote a similar saving in our selling price.

New and attractive models
for men and for young men.

Particularizing the waist line and English box styles, now immensely popular among young men. In this lot, too, are coats of imported green-gray mixed tweeds, quarter silk lined and hand tailored, cut in the English slip-on styles, and out-of-the-ordinary value at 26.50. Second floor.

Mandel Brothers

Suit shop, fourth floor

Thoughtful planning preceded this attractive

sale of new-vogue tailormades

There is an excellent selection of distinctive models, that charmingly enunciate the newest style prophecies of the season, specially priced at 59.50.

Four out of six
ultra-smart models
are pictured

They are developed in navy tricotine or poret twill—the fabrics most in demand just now—and velour check, also much desired for spring suits.



59.50

In all of the suits
newest style features
add desirability

Clever trimming touches are attained thru the novel application of braids, silk arrow heads and string sash ties; and every suit evinces superior tailoring.

Fourth floor.



SECTION
GENERAL
SOCIETY.
WANT

LANDIS TIES
AGENTS' P
TO PAY VI

Comedy and
Meet at Cons
Hearing

Comedy and tragedy
amused in Federal Judge
yesterday in the day's
aspects of the Consu
company stock scandal.
There was tragedy w
aired Judge, after a w
losing \$336, her life
which she had expect
her little daughter.
announced from the ben
"Just think of it, m
have found where \$13
and \$100—the savings
were taken through o
ern by these fellows, a
for part of this \$301.0
stock they sold."

Salesmen's Funds
There was comedy as
stock salesmen for the
on the stand and tool
of questions. As each
account, his safety de
money of his wife, an
was tied up under cou
who did not voluntaril
back every cent they ha
the company were inf
in tort for recover
would be instituted.

It was discovered the
minutes of the compan
ent. Joseph Straus, 2
sion street, former aide
ber of the legislature,
many records show, w
vector at the company
February, 1918, and v
meetings at which la
misappropriated, avo
ness chair he didn't
about his election unti
didn't attend a meeti
that time.

"The records show
of the original stock
scribed for stock in t
Attorney Markham to
"I never subscribed
handed a note in Jan
covering ten shares of
I never paid a cent
have anything to do
that time."

Denies Vote as
"Didn't you know y
stockholder since w
had voted as a direct
meetings, at one of w
show you voted \$45.00
then president?"

"No, sir. I never h
Straus said he was
George R. Bruce, als
ber of the legislature
also a director. He s
had worked to have
the secretary-treasur
a member of the bar
wards Ader's brothe
come to him and said
"If I ever got in p
anything for you, I'm
"And this that I s
is what they did."
who also told how E
him he was to be the
the president of the
Judge Landis that he
the moneys he had
amounting to about
Janitor Gets

John Markel, janit
avenue, who became
and took around \$1.90
dress the Judge's. H
brought out how he
from Mrs. Katie Rich
"She told you she
money to using her l
educate her and that
in the world si
torney Markham.
"Well, yes, but I t
at 16 per cent divi
me that at the offi
Schultz. "I don't
that, and I was con
make good. Schultz
government and sta
thought it was so."

Cohn Clings
Harry A. Cohn, 3
boulevard, got \$3.50
months, and he was
it. Finally the ju
bank accounts in t
account of his wife
deposit box. They
in cash and \$150
Finally a \$1,000 cit
Cohn had bought a
found to be in a di
home and a deput
him to get it. Wh
Judge irately turne
"You still think
in an honest way
really."

"I haven't a cent
Cohn.
"Well, what have
here to live on?"
waving his hand a
rear of the court
their money and it
You ought to be g
in a ditch with a
straighten this out

Goldberg Fe
Philip Goldberg,
sue, wanted to di
deducting the app
for automobile and
fects."
"You want to c
you spent to hook
Judge."
"Well, I think
Goldberg replied,
that he had propo
street, worth \$300
rents of \$350 a mo
account, took char
in commissions b
in the receiver's
Edolph Mend

FEDERAL TAXES FORCE SALE OF FIELD HOLDINGS

\$40,000,000 Worth of
Real Estate Put on
the Market.

All New York exchanges were
closed yesterday in celebration of the
seventh division.

BY EUGENE HECTOR.

It appears that the income taxes levied by the government and running as high as 50 per cent on large incomes are revolutionizing big real estate investments in Chicago, and elsewhere for that matter, and causing holders to sell such investment and turn the proceeds into tax exempt 3 1/2 per cent Liberty bonds.

When a few weeks ago John G. Shedd of Marshall Field & Co. sold to the federal reserve bank of Chicago, for \$2,356,000, a block of real estate bounded by Jackson boulevard, La Salle and Quincy streets, he told some of his friends that he was parting with the investment at about what it cost him, because the income tax was so heavy that the 3 1/2 per cent government bonds made a better return than did the real estate, and that in a sense he could not afford to own the latter.

It now develops that the trustees of the Field estate, the largest holders of real estate in Chicago, mostly in the loop, have begun to dispose of all the estate's holdings and especially the real estate fees. Everything in this line which the trustees have for sale and represent investments which for a number of years the trustees were making.

Valued at \$40,000,000.

The real estate property of the Field estate is understood to be around \$40,000,000, and the fees aggregate a total of about \$10,000,000 of this amount. By fee is meant the title to the land under the buildings or improvements. The improvements constitute another division of the property account.

Most of these fees which carry title to the choicest property in the loop were issued to return a net income free of all taxes of 4 per cent. Depending on the volume of the largeness of the income the federal taxes now run to between 40 and 50 per cent. Specifically the Field trustees have found that the 4 per cent income the federal taxes have absorbed 61 per cent, so that instead of getting a net return of 4 per cent, the estate received last year approximately 1.32 per cent. Against such a return as this the 3 1/2 per cent tax exempt government bonds return a net of 3 1/2 per cent. That is why all the real estate fees which the Field estate controls are for sale.

Discussed by Trustees.

Speaking of the matter yesterday one of the trustees said:

"When we began negotiating 39 years ago the income tax was 15 per cent. We owned the property and the fees we owned we thought we were making the finest investment that could be figured out. As a part of the terms the lease agrees to pay all taxes, so the trustees believed they were making a 39 year 4 per cent clean investment. Figuratively we were putting ourselves on the back, believing that we had for 39 years a certain fixed income. The security was as substantial as downtown Chicago real estate could make it.

"Now come the war and federal income taxes, and instead of getting 4 per cent our income is taxed down to about 1.32 per cent. We feel as trustees that we are working for the government instead of the Field estate. The 3 1/2 per cent government bonds are not taxable and pay net therefore a little more than three times as much as we are realizing from our investments in fees. For that reason every fee the estate owns is for sale at, of course, a reasonable price.

Upsets All Plans.

"Now, the effect of this has been to disorganize, or upset, our investment plans. Also the effect will be to prevent large real estate investments by either estates or individuals of large means. The point here is that the larger the income the heavier the tax. What would be applicable to a very large investment would not apply to a smaller one because the percentage of tax declines rapidly with reduced size of the income.

"As to investment by the trustees the 3 1/2 per cent bonds can be bought at some slight concession, which adds further to the attractiveness in comparison with the heavily taxed 4 per cent income from the fees we own."

The changes noted have also caused changes in the investments made by the trust departments of the banks. They find in handling estates that they are selling for one estate something that may be profitably purchased by another and seeking a new investment in the first instance.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

CHICAGO MONEY MARKET.

Money in Chicago steady at 5 1/2 per cent on call; commercial paper, 5 1/4 to 5 1/2 per cent; bank deposits, 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. New York exchange for wire, par, 30c discount. Chicago bank clearing yesterday were \$82,507,863 as compared with \$73,247,763 a week ago and \$80,610,658 a year ago.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Foreign exchange in amounts of \$25,000 or more from banks, as quoted by the Merchants Loan and Trust company. Rates for small amounts fractionally higher.

London—Mar. 25, Mar. 24, Wk. ago, Yr. ago.
Cable .4624, .4614, .4604, .4594
Check .4614, .4604, .4594, .4584

Paris—Mar. 25, Mar. 24, Wk. ago, Yr. ago.
Cable .158, .157, .156, .155
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Geneva—Mar. 25, Mar. 24, Wk. ago, Yr. ago.
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Romania—Mar. 25, Mar. 24, Wk. ago, Yr. ago.
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Bulgaria—Mar. 25, Mar. 24, Wk. ago, Yr. ago.
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Greece—Mar. 25, Mar. 24, Wk. ago, Yr. ago.
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Turkey—Mar. 25, Mar. 24, Wk. ago, Yr. ago.
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Russia—Mar. 25, Mar. 24, Wk. ago, Yr. ago.
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Ukraine—Mar. 25, Mar. 24, Wk. ago, Yr. ago.
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Belarus—Mar. 25, Mar. 24, Wk. ago, Yr. ago.
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Czechoslovakia—Mar. 25, Mar. 24, Wk. ago, Yr. ago.
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Slovakia—Mar. 25, Mar. 24, Wk. ago, Yr. ago.
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Croatia—Mar. 25, Mar. 24, Wk. ago, Yr. ago.
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Serbia—Mar. 25, Mar. 24, Wk. ago, Yr. ago.
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Yugoslavia—Mar. 25, Mar. 24, Wk. ago, Yr. ago.
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HEAVY COVERING BY SHORTS LIFTS PRICE OF CORN

Close Near High Point, March Making a 3 Cent Gain.

BY CHARLES D. MICHAELS.

Large covering by shorts lifted prices for corn higher than heretofore, with the close well toward the high point, March gaining 3c, May 1 1/2c, and the other futures 1/2c to 1c, the latter on July. Trading was spasmodic and of large volume at times. Oats acted heavy under realising sales on all hard spots and closed at intermediate figures with a loss of 1/2c in Chicago.

Corn prices in outside markets were 1/2c to 1c higher on the near futures, and 1/2c to 1c higher to 1c lower on the distant. Oats were 1/2c to 1c lower in the southwest, the strength being in Kansas City, while Minneapolis lost 1/2c, and Winnipeg 1/2c. The latter had 56c. Rye futures in Minneapolis were 2 1/2c lower, and barley 1/2c lower at the close.

Covering of a large time of short May corn for eastern demand following the same class of persistent buying by commission houses in small lots early turned a weak and declining market into a strong and advancing one. Prices early were off about 1c as the result of a strained political situation in Europe, but the surplus was taken off the market by commission houses, and when heavy buying orders appeared there was little for sale.

A bulge of 2 1/2c to 3c followed the break, March and May selling at new high levels on the crop, while the deferred deliveries were at the best figures since the present upturn commenced. The bulge in the May was in the face of heavy selling by strong commission houses, some of whom bought July, rekindling their lines. The fact that No. 3 grades of corn in the sample market were on full delivery basis as compared with March failed to have much effect on the latter. Elevator interests were the best sellers, and deliveries after the close were 21,000 bu.

There was an undertone of nervousness throughout the day, and the market early failed to show the snap that had characterized it of late. March closed at 51 1/2c, May at 51 1/4c, July at 51 1/2c, and September at 51 1/2c.

Eastern Illinois sold a little corn to arrive, but in many sections farmers are busy with field work and have no time to haul to interior stations. Cash prices were unchanged to 1c higher, closed strong with receipts 79 cars. Domestic shipping sales, 15,000 bu.

Profit Taking in Oats.
At no time did May and July oats get as high as on the previous day. There was heavy and persistent selling by strong commission houses, but the market like profit taking for some of the best recent buyers, and with an absence of outside interest the underflow was easy. Despite the strong close on corn, oats were off 1/2c to 1c from the top of the last day, with March at 47 1/2c, July at 47 1/2c, and September at 47 1/2c.

Deliveries on March contracts were 15,000 bu, while the eastern demand was slightly better, with sales of 45,000 bu. Sample values were unchanged to 1/2c lower, with receipts 40 cars. Premiums were 1/2c to 1c higher, with standards 1/2c over May. Seeding is progressing in parts of Illinois.

Rye Closes Lower.
Exporters were practically out of the market for rye, as preferred stocks are placed on the basis of 51 1/2c, Baltimore from outside points, but there was no active bidding. Spot prices were off 1/2c, with No. 2 at 41 1/2c and No. 3 at 41 1/2c. Futures were 1/2c to 1c lower, with receipts 40 cars. Premiums were 1/2c to 1c higher, with standards 1/2c over May. Seeding is progressing in parts of Illinois.

A good demand existed for malling barley, and the market cleaned up well at full prices, but some of the feed kinds were quoted 1c lower. Export bids were on the basis of 41 1/2c for New York, 41 1/2c for 41 lb feed, or materially below a working basis. Spot sales were at 41 1/2c to 41 1/2c. Deliveries, 10,000 bu. Receipts, 34 cars. Milwaukee and Minneapolis were 10c to 12c lower. The northwestern markets had 156 cars.

Flaxseed at Duluth closed 10c to 12c lower. May, 31 1/2c; July, 31 1/2c. Winnipeg 26 1/2c; May, 26 1/2c; July, 26 1/2c; September, 26 1/2c.

While there was considerable buying of product by foreign buyers, especially in lard and short ribs, there was also enough selling at the last by one big packer to weaken the market and make an easy close at the inside of the day, with net losses of 1/2c to 1c on pork, 1/2c on May lard, which received the most pressure at the last, and 10c on July, and 17 1/2c on short ribs. There was buying attributed to Swift at the last. Hogs were off 1/2c to 1c from the day, with net losses of 1/2c to 1c on good supply carried over. Cash trade was moderate, export business being restricted by the weakness in foreign exchange. Shipments of cured meats were 16,120,000 lb and lard 2,175,000 lb, against 2,902,000 lb the meat, and 655,000 lb the lard last year. Cash lard was \$7.25 at the close and last \$7.00 to \$7.25. Prices follow:

Item	Price
High, 1919, 1918, 1917	1919, 1918, 1917
May, 1919, 1918, 1917	1919, 1918, 1917
July, 1919, 1918, 1917	1919, 1918, 1917
Sept., 1919, 1918, 1917	1919, 1918, 1917
Nov., 1919, 1918, 1917	1919, 1918, 1917
Jan., 1920, 1919, 1918	1920, 1919, 1918
Mar., 1920, 1919, 1918	1920, 1919, 1918
May, 1920, 1919, 1918	1920, 1919, 1918
July, 1920, 1919, 1918	1920, 1919, 1918
Sept., 1920, 1919, 1918	1920, 1919, 1918
Nov., 1920, 1919, 1918	1920, 1919, 1918
Jan., 1921, 1920, 1919	1921, 1920, 1919
Mar., 1921, 1920, 1919	1921, 1920, 1919
May, 1921, 1920, 1919	1921, 1920, 1919
July, 1921, 1920, 1919	1921, 1920, 1919
Sept., 1921, 1920, 1919	1921, 1920, 1919
Nov., 1921, 1920, 1919	1921, 1920, 1919
Jan., 1922, 1921, 1920	1922, 1921, 1920
Mar., 1922, 1921, 1920	1922, 1921, 1920
May, 1922, 1921, 1920	1922, 1921, 1920
July, 1922, 1921, 1920	1922, 1921, 1920
Sept., 1922, 1921, 1920	1922, 1921, 1920
Nov., 1922, 1921, 1920	1922, 1921, 1920
Jan., 1923, 1922, 1921	1923, 1922, 1921
Mar., 1923, 1922, 1921	1923, 1922, 1921
May, 1923, 1922, 1921	1923, 1922, 1921
July, 1923, 1922, 1921	1923, 1922, 1921
Sept., 1923, 1922, 1921	1923, 1922, 1921
Nov., 1923, 1922, 1921	1923, 1922, 1921
Jan., 1924, 1923, 1922	1924, 1923, 1922
Mar., 1924, 1923, 1922	1924, 1923, 1922
May, 1924, 1923, 1922	1924, 1923, 1922
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May, 1932, 1931, 1930	1932, 1931, 1930
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AUTOMOBILES—GASOLINE

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USED CAR DE

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Dodge touring
Dodge touring

on Six, 41, 5 pass.....
Oldsmobile, 5 pass., 6
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wipers, a new paint job.,
Oldsmobile, 5 pass., 6 cyl
all shape; set of winter on
Mitchell, 5 pass., newly
and mechanical conditio
Reo, 5 pass., 5 tires, bum
all shape.....
Studebaker, 4 cyl., 3 pa
in a splendid shape me
8 cyl. Oldsmobile, 2 pa
in the best of mechan
5 tires, 2 bumpers, bu

on Six, 41, 5 pass.....
Oldsmobile, 5 pass., 6
wipers, trunk rack, set of
wipers, a new paint job.,
Oldsmobile, 5 pass., 6 cyl
all shape; set of winter on
Mitchell, 5 pass., newly
and mechanical conditio
Reo, 5 pass., 5 tires, bum
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Studebaker, 4 cyl., 3 pa
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8 cyl. Oldsmobile, 2 pa
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5 tires, 2 bumpers, bu

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Franklin, 6 cyl., 5 pas
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Ford Sedan, with all the
pment you could get on
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Studebaker, 6 cyl. 7 pa
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Big Six Mitchell, 7 p
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Overland Country Club
INOIS OLDSMO

T. C. DEAROLY

F. G. FLEGGY,
S. Michigan-av.
MARMON
Special Prices on the Following
Packard 1-35 7 Pass.
Packard 1-25 7 Pass.
Packard Twin Six
Cadillac 7 Pass. Tour
Hudson 7 Pass. Tour
Winton 7 Pass. Sedan
Chandler 7 Pass. Tour
Ford Sedan.
and other attractive cars
and touring.
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TOURING
is what we think
car in Chicago. Co
fitted with new o
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ICAGO OAKL
2428 MICHIGAN
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LOZIER TAX
d. good tires equip
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UDSON 6-40 T
very serviceable car.
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ANGLE MOT

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MON ROAD

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(Chicago Tribune Foreign Ne
[By Special Cable]
[Copyright: 1919: By the Trib
PETROGRAD, March 2
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